

THE LITERARY DIGEST

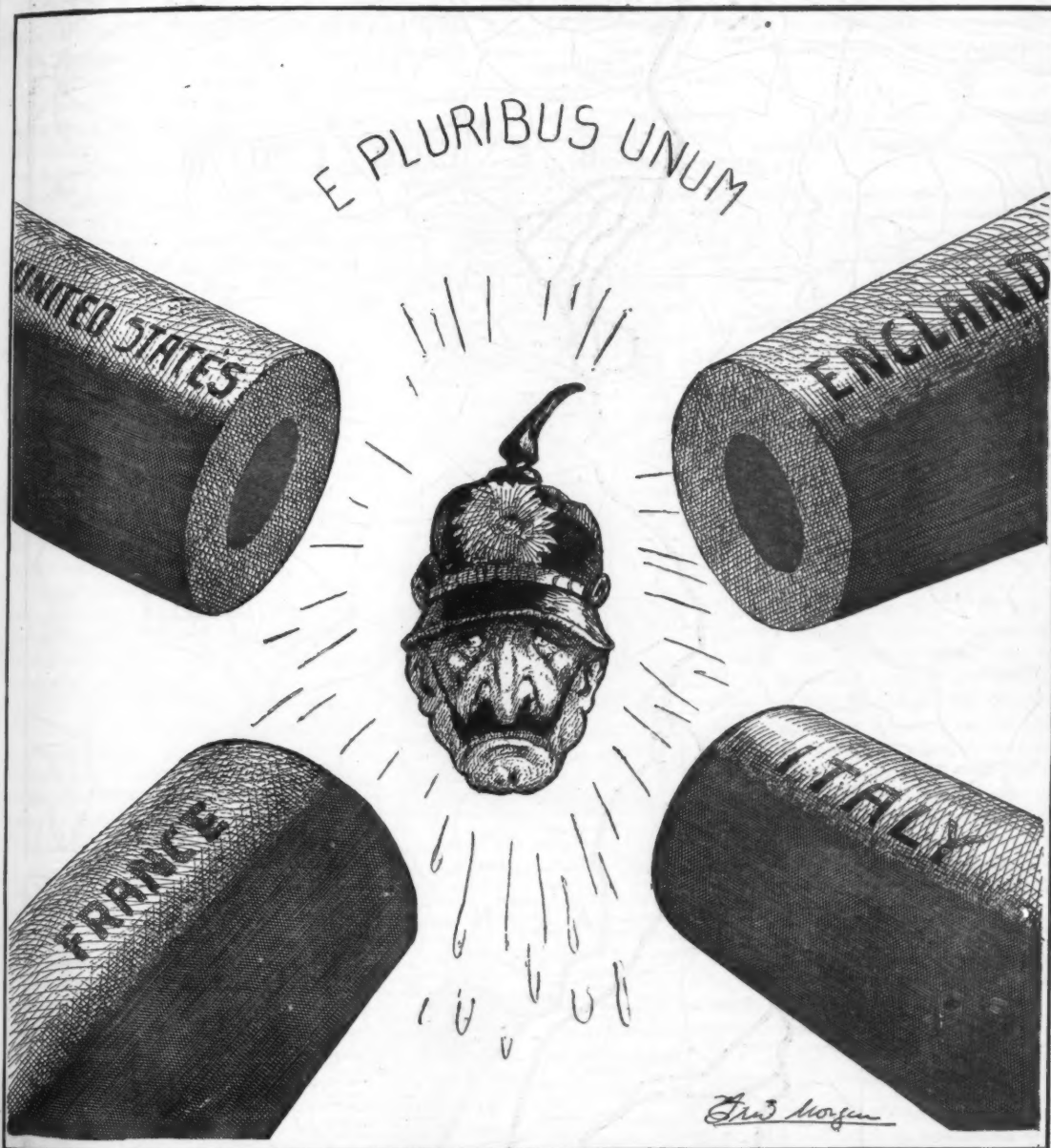
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MILITARY UNIFICATION.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

GERMANY WEAKENING IN THE WEST

BABY-CARRIAGES trundled through gaps in the Hindenburg line are not a complete commentary on the state of Germany's defenses in the West. Nevertheless it is a suggestive picture the correspondents give us of French mothers from rescued villages wheeling their babies along the lanes torn by British tanks through the barbed-wire jungle of that famous "impregnable" line which was to hold until the U-boats won the war. It was in the gray dawn of November 20 that General Byng's unheralded blow broke through this line on the Cambrai sector; and, as if further to discredit a Hindenburg boast, the Allies reported the sinking of fifty U-boats during that month. On November 23, the French, under cover of a friendly fog, struck a surprise blow south of Juvin-court, which swept the enemy from the last of his observation-points in the Chemin des Dames sector. And in the same week—which Viscount Northcliffe characterizes as "distinctly the best week of the war"—the Italians brought the great Austro-German invasion to a standstill along the Piave River line. "The Allies," declares the *Indianapolis Star*, "are beating the German war-machine to pieces."

"We have got the enemy in a deadly grip," declares Premier Lloyd George. The Allies are striking on the Western front with three major operations, at Cambrai, at Verdun, and in Flanders, says a London dispatch to the *New York Sun*, "and it appears that recent efforts toward coordination have borne fruit in a terrific series of battles which may be extended until it includes almost the whole Western line." And from Washington also comes the statement that "the British drive on Cambrai will be followed up relentlessly by similar offensives along the Western front," and that these will be continued throughout the winter. According to the *Providence Journal*, "the strategy of the Anglo-French campaign this year has had in view two apparent purposes: to force

the enemy to retreat more precipitately than he did when he established the Hindenburg line after winter had ended last year's campaign, and to compel him to withdraw from the Belgian coast, abandoning his submarine bases." And in the meantime, as many observers remind us, the inexorable process of attrition, which favors the side that has most men, is winning the war for us both on the Western front and in Italy. As Secretary of War Baker says:

"It is the wastage of the enemy forces, the slow, yet relentless sapping of his man-power by continued and sudden offensive thrusts, which must eventually result in the softening of his line in the West. This is the ultimate objective of the series of intensive offensives so successfully pursued by the Allies during the past six months, and is even more important than the gain of terrain."

Yet attrition, as Col. Paul Azan pointed out in a recent Lowell Institute lecture, is not an end in itself, but only a means of preparation for a decisive victory by direct force of arms.

In this connection Colonel Azan sees 1918 as a year ripe for crisis. General Sir O'Moore Creagh, at one time Commander-in-Chief in India, gives a statement to the *New York World* in which he emphasizes the fact that the center of gravity of the war is on the Western front, "where it will be won," approves the theory of attrition, and concedes the possibility of a decision in 1918. On this point he says:

"Assuming that the Allied Governments and people will take efficient steps to defeat the pacifist propaganda in their midst, to carry out the necessary economies, and to ignore amateur strate-

gists and leave strategy to their General Staffs, who alone have the means at their disposal to best judge of the whole military situation, it seems to me quite possible that the war may end, should all go well, before another winter, supposing the arrival in the theater of war of the United States armies in the spring. Should unfortunate incidents occur, and whether they will do so or not, especially in a war of the dimensions of the present one, no man can foretell—if they unfortunately occur it is very probable the war may go on for another three years or more."

Turning again to General Byng's drive on Cambrai, which remains the dominating feature of the military situation on the Western front, we note that in the first few days the number of German prisoners taken—more than 10,000—exceeded the total British casualties. One of the immediate effects of this victory, as the *Charleston News and Courier* remarks, was to nullify the political and moral effect of the Austro-German thrust into Italy. "If the Germans now hope to launch a peace drive with any prospect of success, they will have to win some new triumph of arms first," says the *Charleston* paper, "for Haig has undermined, if he has not utterly destroyed, the foundation which they had laid for the peace offer that was to have followed the Italian campaign." And it has emphasized for the Allies also, as *The Wall Street Journal*



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HE SMASHED THE HINDENBURG LINE.
To General Byng's military imagination even more than to the army of "tanks" that led the advance is credited the brilliant success of the British surprise attack of November 20 on the Cambrai sector.

points out, the truth that "there is but one road to peace, and that is over the German trenches":

"Field-Marshal Haig and his brilliant Lieutenant, General Byng, have disposed of an old pacifist argument more over-worked than any other. The first theory of the Germans was that, thanks to their wonderful organization for war, and the demoralization which they correctly assumed in Russia, but incorrectly assumed in France, they could not lose. When the entry of the British into the struggle upset the German plans, another proposition was advanced—this was that the Allies could not win."

"It is upon this argument that practically all of the humanitarian pacifist reasoning has been based. Haig and Byng have shown us that it is not true, and that given the right kind of generals and the right kind of soldiers, the German line is as vulnerable as any other line would be. There may be some of us left who believe in the German 'superman,' but certainly the British, French, and American soldiers at the front do not. Their information, moreover, is obtained at first hand and is entirely trustworthy."

"Of all people, we should know that there comes a point where



A BITE THAT HURT.

—Peace in the Newark News.



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CAUGHT NAPPING!

—Cassel in the New York Evening World

CARTOON REPORTS FROM THE HINDENBURG LINE.

the stoutest resistance must give way. Many people profess to believe, in the election campaign of 1864, that the South could not lose, and, indeed, the belief was expressed in the Democratic platform. Had that opinion been followed by Lincoln's Administration, the South would have gained all it fought for and the disruption of the Union would have been complete. In the following spring, Grant showed, as Haig is showing, that the assumption was based upon a delusive hope.

"History hardly presents a more perfect parallel. The German war-machine is still powerful when it is flung against demoralized and ill-armed troops. But it is increasingly unable to cope with forces like those arrayed against it on the Western front. There it is outguessed, outgeneraled, and outgunned."

General Byng's victory, remarks the *St. Louis Republic*, "stimulates the United States to greater efforts and supreme confidence in the outcome of the war." Discussing this victory, General Maurice, of the British War Office, says:

"We advanced farther in the Cambrai battle in twenty-four hours than we did in three months in Ypres. You may ask why do we not do that every time, instead of pounding away at limited objectives, as we have done before Ypres. The point I should like you to impress is that this success is a direct result of the Ypres fighting. The results we are fighting for at Ypres the Germans can not afford to give up, unless compelled to, hence their tremendous concentration of forces against us in the Passchendaele sector, including divisions from the Russian front and from the South."

In view of the announcement that there will be no "going into winter quarters" on the Western front this year, special interest attaches to questions of soil and weather on the various sections of that front. In the *New York Times* we read:

"In Flanders during a rainy season, such as occurs when the wind blows frequently from the northeast, the mud is so deep and sticky that the movement of big guns is impracticable, and even infantry find the surface of the soil heavy going. A winter offensive on the line Ypres-Dixmude-Nieupoort can not be contemplated with any faith in favorable conditions; the British soldier has his opinion of water-logged Flanders, and it inspires masterpieces of profanity."

"Even in Picardy, a rolling country, mild winters bring too much rain to suit an enterprising commander. Underlying the surface is a stratum of mixed chalk and clay; when well soaked it has a glutinous quality where anything once stuck is extricated with difficulty. But in dry, cold weather Picardy, in which are Cambrai and St. Quentin, is a fine country to campaign in. Further southeast, where the French line takes

a swing into the Vosges country, the winters are likely to be severe and deep snows must sometimes be reckoned with.

"If Marshal Haig should be blessed this season with the kind of weather in Picardy that fell to his lot in the midwinter of 1917, January and February, a constant hammering at the Hindenburg line would be practicable, and he would have no great trouble with his transport. Artillery, ammunition, and rations could be moved forward at the heels of his infantry. . . .

"With as good luck in weather, the Allies in the winter of 1917-18 should be able to keep in countenance the military experts in Washington who predict that the offensive will go on with accelerated vigor, and outrun the achievement of January-April of the present year, which blazed the way for the battle of Arras and the Champagne offensive of General Pétain."

Glancing back over the successive blows by which the Allies' great fighting machine has been grinding its way through the German line in France and Belgium since the beginning of the Hindenburg retreat in the early part of last March, the *New York Evening Post* finds that they divide into two phases—"the gains made at a single bound in the course of that retreat, extending roughly over a period of a month, and the gains achieved in the course of subsequent operations along comparatively limited portions of the front from the North Sea to Reims." To quote further:

"Hindenburg's retirement began about March 10. The 'voluntary' surrender of territory by the Germans may be said to have stopped by April 9, when Haig delivered the first of his strokes from Arras. Just a week later the French made their attack on the Aisne. Since then the story of the year's campaign has been principally one of a sustained British effort, with the blows coming at increasingly frequent intervals on nearly their entire front. The French have been contented with much less frequent efforts and along a much more limited front, their attention being virtually concentrated on the section of the line between Soissons and Craonne."

"The Hindenburg retreat of last March was the swinging back of an arc between the fixed points of Arras and Vailly on the Aisne. The evacuated zone was widest on the line from Roye to St. Quentin, a distance of twenty-five miles. It narrowed toward the north, where the retirement along the road from Bapaume toward Cambrai was about eighteen miles deep, and toward the south, where the same distance separates Noyon from La Fère. From west of Cambrai toward the north and west of La Fère toward the south the zone of retirement narrowed precipitately. The principal reconquest of territory was therefore between the Bapaume-Cambrai road and the river Oise, covering a rough quadrilateral about fifty miles long by

twenty miles wide. If we add the narrower areas toward Arras and between the Oise and the Aisne, we should get about 1,200 square miles as the first fruits of the Hindenburg retirement. From the German point of view, this surrender of territory was justified by the frustration of Allied plans for a general attack. Whether such an attempt was in preparation along the whole front we do not know, but that the Allies were not reduced to biting their thumbs in impotent rage is shown by the sustained British attacks during the seven and a half months that have followed Hindenburg's stand on his new lines."

The field of those attacks (see our frontispiece map) may be divided into four principal sectors, continues *The Evening Post*:

"The first of these, in time and perhaps in the fierceness of the fighting, has been Arras. The territory regained in this sector may be described as a semicircle on a diameter of twenty miles, with Arras in the center. It is ten miles from Arras north to Lens and about the same distance southeast to the region of Bullecourt and Quéant. Here the British have won back something like one hundred and twenty square miles. Close in importance to the Arras sector has been the Ypres sector, where the British have driven forward northeast to a depth of five miles with Passchendaele as the farthest point and along an arc seven miles long from south of Houthulst Wood to the region of Gheluvelt. Here the gain would be about twenty-five square miles. The third gain was registered in the single dramatic stroke of the battle of Messines on June 7, by which the German, salient from Zillebeke south to Warnefontein, five miles long and four miles deep, was lopped off with a gain of about twenty square miles. Finally comes the present drive for Cambrai, a surprise not only in its tactics, but in the fact that it came along a quiescent section of the front, with a gain to date of perhaps fifty square miles."

This means that in round numbers the Allies have won back since last March about 1,500 square miles of French and Belgian territory.

Further excuse for confidence in Allied countries is found in recent dispatches telling of internal conditions in Germany. Thus in a dispatch sent from Switzerland to the *Boston Globe* by Herbert Corey we read:

"Germany is suffering from progressive mechanical deterioration and cumulative human misery. There will be more food in the next twelve months than in the twelve past and military demands for men and munitions will be met.

"Weakness is not one of material, but morale. It is not possible that any people can withstand the pressure of misery indefinitely. . . .

"Every one gets the calories scientists figure will sustain life. But every one is hungry all the time.

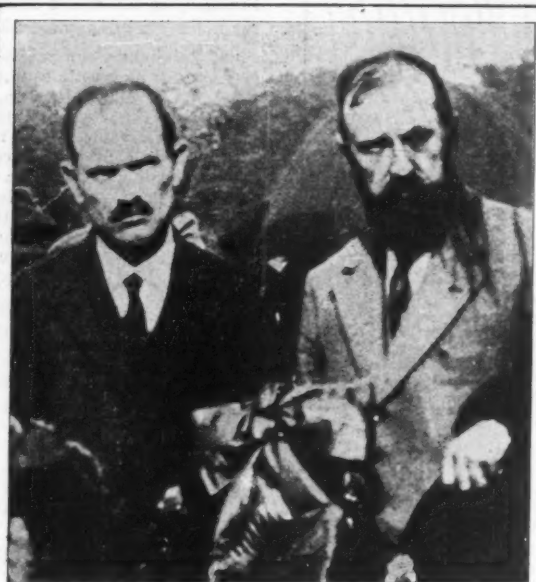
"Germany reached food-production maximum in 1917, and is counting on peace before winter of 1918-19. Every available inch was cropped last year. Decreased fertility now means a decreased yield. Germany is eating up food-capital and cutting into herds for which she has not enough fodder.

"Boys of sixteen and a half have now been summoned to the colors and men of fifty-five are now liable. Moral standards have been breaking down, with juvenile misbehavior, thefts, and illegitimacy increasing. But German plans for next year's war are more sweeping, scientific, and murderous than for any past years."

THE PERIL OF A BOLSHEVIK PEACE

THE BOLSHEVIK RULE IN RUSSIA may be temporary, it may not represent the real opinion of the Russian people; but the fact which we and our allies must face is, as the *Washington Herald* puts it, that "such government as the Russian people have or seem able to get is playing into Germany's hands." The need for immediate action is emphasized by a large portion of the American press. Russia, insists the *New York World*, "can not be abandoned, neither to Germany nor to anarchy"; and the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*

is quite certain that "the Entente Allies have no notion of allowing Russia to betray the common cause of liberty and peace with comfortable immunity." A separate peace, such as Lenine and Trotzky are now negotiating with Berlin, is recognized as a menace far greater than the mere cessation of military activity upon the part of Russia, which, indeed, is accepted as a fact and discounted in all Allied plans. It is feared that with the success of the present plans of Lenine and his followers, efforts will be made to bring Russia into the position of an active ally of the Central Powers. This, writes a *New York Sun* press correspondent, "might produce a most serious situation by making available to Germany the vast stores of foods, oil, and cotton of Russia, and even tho the Teutons found it impossible to convert the disorganized country into an active military ally, the million or more German, Austrian, and Turkish



Photograph by Donald C. Thompson.

KERENSKY'S SUCCESSORS.

The man with the beard is Nikolai Lenine, Premier of Russia's Bolshevik Government, which opened peace negotiations with Berlin. Beside him is Leon Trotzky, his Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. This photograph was taken at the grave of a Bolshevik comrade who was killed during revolutionary rioting in the streets of Petrograd.

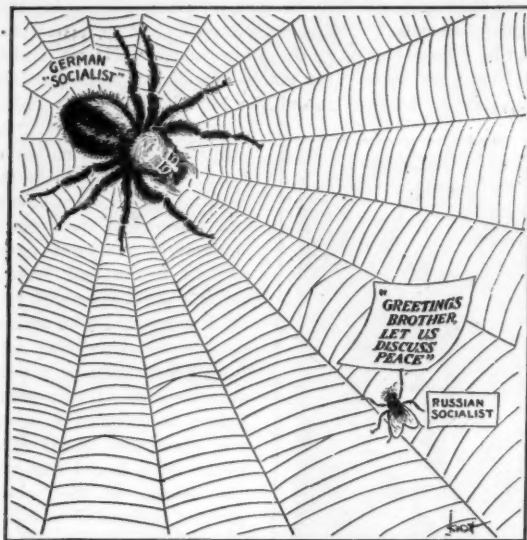
prisoners held in Russia would be freed for service in the Teutonic armies." This, says the *New York Tribune's* London correspondent, would mean that "instead of continuing a strong offensive against the Central Powers, the Entente might have to take the defensive in 1918 and until America became a real military factor."

Just what word has passed between Berlin and Petrograd may never be known, nor are we advised as to the German Government's precise official attitude toward the Bolsheviks and their peace advances. All news from Germany is censored and reports from Petrograd are vague, brief, and conflicting. Yet it is certain that the Maximalists who rule in the city by the Neva are in touch with the German authorities and that the German Government is utilizing the Russian desire for peace and the Lenine peace offer for its own military and political advantage. The *Springfield Republican* recalls the German propaganda for a "negotiated" peace; Lenine and Trotzky, it says, "are merely going on where German diplomacy left off. They are welcome allies, and the only doubt entertained in Germany is as to whether they can 'deliver the goods.'"

No grass has grown under the feet of the Bolsheviks in their "mad rush to ruin," the *New York Times* remarks. And it continues:

"They order the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies to negotiate an armistice with the enemy and remove him when

he refuses. They begin a disbandment of the Army itself, releasing 'all citizen soldiers' of the class of 1899 and giving notice that orders releasing other classes will be issued later. In the name of Trotzky, 'Commissioner' of Foreign Affairs, they advise other Governments that they have 'offered' an armistice and a democratic peace on all fronts, on the basis of no annexations



THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

—Knott in the Dallas News.

and no indemnities. Their 'Government' having no funds, they make requisition upon the wealthier classes for blankets and clothing for the soldiers. They forbid the publication of *bourgeois* newspapers by decreeing that newspaper advertisements are property of the State and shall be published only in soldiers' and workmen's newspapers."

Thus, comments *The Times*, "the Bolsheviks have put Russia outside the pale of civilized, recognizable Russia." Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of Blockade, has declared that the Bolshevik armistice proclamation and peace negotiations constitute "a direct breach of treaty obligations and Russia's alliance," and would, if approved by the Russian people, "put them virtually outside the pale of civilized Europe." For the present, declares the *New York Tribune*, the people in control of Russian affairs must be treated as enemies; "they are striving to aid Germany, they are the servants of a German purpose to dominate Europe and the world." Separate peace, if made a permanent Russian policy, the *Syracuse Journal* suggests, "might make war of the Allies against Russia unavoidable, and it may bring the Japanese Army in large numbers scurrying over Siberia." The *Montgomery Advertiser* and other papers warn the present rulers of Russia that the Allies could end the war by allowing Germany a free hand in Russia as a compensation for withdrawal elsewhere. "God knows," exclaims the *Houston Chronicle*, "the Bolsheviks are as dangerous to organized government as are the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs, and probably more so." And the Texas editor believes that we, who stand for organized representative democracy, must fight socialized anarchy as we do autoeracy. In other words, "we must not only undermine the idea of the divine right of kings, but we must also repress the mob."

The Allied policy toward Russia will undoubtedly be definitely formulated by the Allied Conference now meeting in Paris. Our own Government has advanced to Russia nearly two hundred million dollars of the three hundred and twenty-five million dollars' credit which has been extended, but much of this has been applied to the purchase of supplies in this country. In the absence of an official announcement regarding the stop-

page of supplies going to Russia, the Washington correspondents agree in understanding that none of the immense quantity of supplies contracted for, on the way or actually landed, will be permitted to fall into the hands of the Bolsheviks if they become the allies of Germany. That "watchful waiting" of events in Russia will not be abandoned by the Allies is evident from the press dispatches from Paris. Mr. Lincoln Eyre, of the *New York World*, reports that "there is no tendency to regard the Russians as a nation as unworthy of further consideration." *Le Matin* (Paris) said just before the meeting of the Allied conference that the best policy would be "that we show the whole of Russia by all the means in our power the abyss toward which the Bolshevik tyranny is leading her." That is:

"If the country can not find a way to come out of its apathy and express its hostile sentiments to its temporary masters in Petrograd it will be given up, hands and feet tied, to Germany, at the same time losing all its allies. It would live in humiliating and at the same time in miserable conditions."

"If, on the contrary, the centers of resistance organize themselves, and if efforts of the great majority of the population succeed in driving away Trotzky, Lenine, and other agents of the Kaiser, all the resources of the Entente and America would be given to help reconstitute the economical life of the nation and put it back to the rank where it belongs."

The *New York Evening Post* denounces the tendency among Allied newspapers "to dismiss Russia from the fellowship of the Allies and into the camp of Germany with a disappointed shrug of the shoulders." It believes that the failure of the Allies to state their war-aims enabled Lenine to overthrow Kerensky, and that this silence if persisted in "will destroy all chances of counsels of moderation in Petrograd." This is the *Evening Post's* advice:

"Let the Allies express a willingness to reexamine peace conditions, and a weapon is immediately put into Kerensky's, or



LIBERTY GONE MAD!

—Carter in the Philadelphia Press.

Tseretelli's, or Tochernoff's hands against the Bolsheviks. Let the Allies formulate a program, no matter if it does not meet the full desires of the Russian democracy, and immediately the fable disappears that the Allies are bent on dragging Russia blindly behind their chariot. Let the Allies set down their demands whatever they are, and Lenine will no longer be in a

position to accuse the Allied Governments of the most sinister designs.

"It is obvious what the effect would be if Lenine, instead of leading out against the Allied capitalists, were compelled in turn to speak out on Belgium, Servia, Armenia, even on Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Irredenta."

But the real answer to the Bolshevik peace proposals, other editors observe, must be made not by the diplomats, but by the armies. The only effect of this peace talk, the *Chicago Herald* contends, "will be to stimulate the Allies to greater exertions." The *Salt Lake Tribune* thinks it probable "that the only way the Allies can meet the peril at present is to intensify the fighting, and thereby cause the enemy as big a loss as possible." This method, it continues, is being followed in France, and is supplemented by the sanguinary battles in Italy. But, the *Utah*

editor can not help reflecting, many months will be required to use up the 2,000,000 Teutons released by the armistice from the Eastern front. What seemed to be reluctance on the part of Germany to enter into negotiations for peace with Russia has been explained by press correspondents and editors as due to a hesitancy to recognize a Government which had dethroned autocracy and had announced its purpose of inciting sedition among the Kaiser's subjects and soldiers. It is also thought that Germany sees danger in giving impetus to efforts on foot to overthrow the Bolsheviks, and that it prefers to let the present disintegration continue as bound to help Germany in any event. Others, like the *New York Sun*, do not believe that Germany can get complete control of Russia. Some editors think that a close alliance between Germany and the Bolsheviks will simply draw Germany into a Russian civil war. And, it occurs to the *Charleston Post*, "that sort of peace-making may take as much military force as the war-making the Germans have been doing on the Eastern front for the past year."

While the Bolshevik rule in Petrograd, editors and press correspondents point out that General Kaledines, in command of a large Cossack army, controls much Russian territory and acknowledges no ruler in the Russian capital. A Petrograd correspondent of the *London Morning Post* makes this interesting statement:

"The vast gold reserve of the Russian Empire, which was removed from Petrograd to the Kremlin in 1913, was later carried still farther into the interior. It is in safe hands."

"General Kaledines, hetman of United Cossackdom, is in secure possession, with trustworthy and disciplined troops of all arms of all those regions of European Russia that produced a harvest this year, and is rapidly capturing those remaining territories upon which Russia relies for its daily bread."

"A vast union, under the name of the Southeastern Union, has been formed. It includes the Don territory, a great part of Little Russia, the lower Volga provinces, and Turkestan—the area which feeds all Russia. This union is extending and promises to cover the Siberian corn-land."

"General Kaledines, holding the gold reserve and the bread-supplies, is master of the situation, and those he serves will accept dictation neither from Kerensky, Lenine, nor anybody else, least of all from Germany."

GERMANY'S ALLIES AS OUR FOES

FOR WAR-MAKING PURPOSES, Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey constitute practically one nation, yet for eight months we have been at war with the head of the firm only, remaining legally and officially at peace with its junior partners. Such a "fifty-fifty" attitude between peace and war toward Germany's allies is picturesquely described by Colonel Roosevelt as "the attitude of the backwoodsman who, seeing a black animal in his pasture at dusk, and not knowing whether it was a bear or a calf, fired so as to hit it if it was a bear, and miss it if it was a calf." Such marksmanship, remarks the Colonel in the *Kansas City Star*, "is never happy." The position of this country toward Austria is set down by various editors as "absurd," "anomalous," and "preposterous."

More than that, the *Brooklyn Eagle* declares, it is also "dangerous" and "intolerable." For, as the *Los Angeles Times* observes, while we theorize about our relations with Austria, "her subjects here are daily throwing monkey-wrenches into our war-machinery."

Yet the very fact of this long delay in making Austria our legal foe and the reported reluctance in both Administration and Congressional circles at Washington toward taking any such step incline some observers to the belief that there must be some good reason behind it all. A *New York Times* correspondent at Washington thus presents a leading argument of those who protest against an immediate declaration of war on Austria:

"They argue that Austria is the weak sister of the Central Powers combination. Her people are weary of war, and her new Emperor and his Government, it is believed, would seek peace now if they were not afraid of the vengeance of Germany. Therefore, it is contended, it would be well for the United States to refrain from war with Austria in order to be free to act as mediator in any negotiations on Austria's initiative for an ending of hostilities with Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia."



DON'T SNEER.

—Fitzpatrick in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, thus presents another objection:

"A declaration of war against Austria-Hungary might be construed as indorsement of Italy's demands upon Austria. These include a demand for territory which virtually would deprive Austria of every seaport—a fruitful situation for a future war. It is a question whether the United States would be willing to give such an indorsement."

The *Newark News* points out that within the Dual Monarchy the Czechs-Slovaks, Poles, and southern Slavs are restive under the Hapsburg yoke and are at heart with the Entente. Good statesmanship, observes this New Jersey editor, "is slow to declare war on unavowed partners who gnaw at the enemy's vitals." The *New York World*, which, with the *Philadelphia Record*, thinks that our formal attitude toward Austria is a matter of no importance, argues that "withholding a formal declaration simplifies our domestic problem as well as our diplomatic problem." For this reason—

"In the United States there are thousands upon thousands of unnaturalized Hungarians, Bohemians, Slovaks, Poles, and other subjects of Austria-Hungary. These people are working in the mines, in the steel- and munitions-factories, on the piers, and in other industries where their labor is an essential element in the war-activities of this country. For the most part they are of irreproachable loyalty to the United States and have no sympathy whatever with Germany or with the allies of Germany. Yet if we were to declare war against Austria-Hungary we should have to treat these people as enemy aliens and bar them from work where they are needed. To what good?"

Besides, it is asserted in a *World* dispatch from Washington that the President knows of no overt act on Austria's part which calls for a declaration of war.

But the many advocates of an open war-declaration against Germany's allies have answers for these objections. It is felt by many, according to a *New York Times* dispatch, that the operations of Austrian submarines against American merchantmen, the use of Austrian ports by German submarines, and the employment of German troops to help Austria in the Italian campaign would justify the step. If the Administration requires an overt act, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* finds one in the sinking of the American ship *Schuykill*, by an Austrian submarine; "whether or not the submarine may have been operating under a German flag is a mere technicality."

The "separate-peace" argument for keeping technically at peace with Austria is met by the *New York Tribune*, which points out that whereas there was a few months ago weariness of the war and the Hohenzollern domination in the Dual Monarchy—

"That was before the recent Teutonic victories on the Italian front. Germany has now intervened to restore Austro-Hungarian fortunes in the Adriatic sector. . . . Vienna is now more than ever in Germany's debt and is probably more willing than it has been for a couple of years past to pay that debt. There is at present no rational hope of detaching Austria-Hungary from the Central European combination by dangling before Vienna the bait of a separate peace."

The *Boston Transcript* sees no reason why in warring against Austria we should accept all of Italy's war-aims, any more than we should share in the nationalistic aims of all other members of the Entente. The *Baltimore Sun* points out that Austro-Hungarian subjects unquestionably friendly to the United States could easily be exempted from the operations of the Alien Enemy Act. For the rest, it adds, "the restrictions placed upon alien enemies at present are not so onerous as to hurt so very much, while this country will be able to proceed against any Austrian who violates the law in the interest of the land that gave him birth." Americans of Hungarian blood, according to the *Denver Rocky Mountain News*, are ready to meet any American declaration against Austria for the sake of freeing Hungary from Prussian autocracy. Bohemians here, who, like the Poles, hate Austria for her oppression, "urge us to go all the way through with the war." And the *Grand Rapids Herald* quotes from *The American-Hungarian Observer* this sentence welcoming *der Tag* of open war between America and Austria:

"Let us not forget that the absolute victory of our adopted country will mean the victory of humanity, of freedom; will mean the downfall of the Austrian and German ruling families, and will bring liberty to millions and millions of men who were kept in the yoke of slavery during thousands of years."

The general reasons which are presented in the press for a declaration of war upon Germany's present partners are thus concisely presented by ex-President Roosevelt in one of his *Kansas City Star* editorials:

"Bulgaria is now simply the tool of Germany and Turkey.

"Turkey has been and is the tool of Germany, but Germany has permitted her on her own account to perpetrate massacres on the Armenians and Syrian Christians which renders it little short of an infamy now to remain at peace with her. . . .

"With Austria our present relations are less definable than our relations with any other Power. No one can truthfully say exactly whether our attitude is one of peace or war. We have not declared war on Austria, and yet we are furnishing money, coal, and munitions to Italy in order to enable her to fight Austria.

"If we really are at peace with Austria we are flagrantly violating our duty of a neutral and we ought to be condemned in any international court. But if we are really at war, then we are committing the cardinal crime of hitting soft.

"We are now taking part in the general counsel of our allies. The only way in which to make our part in the war thoroughly effective and our leadership felt to the utmost is wholeheartedly to throw ourselves into the war on the side of all our allies and against all their and our enemies."

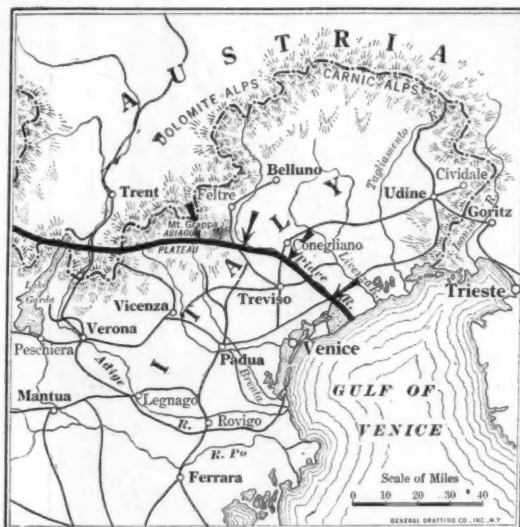
When President Wilson declared that we were engaging in a war not to redress a special grievance, but to "make the world safe for democracy," he made

war against the Turk and the Hapsburgs as much a duty as war against the Hohenzollerns, the Colonel has asserted on the platform. The *San Francisco Chronicle* agrees that "to make the world safe for democracy, we must go forth in battle against all who league themselves with the arch-enemy of republicanism and popular government." There is "something noble," to the *Baltimore American's* way of thinking, in the idea "of the United States widening the field of its declared enmity and making this coextensive with the field of enmity to democratic institutions." Our purpose, the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times* announces, "is to destroy an intolerable system," and "if we do not make a complete job of it we will have left the seeds of further trouble in Europe." Almost Rooseveltian is the *Rochester Herald's* declaration:

"Either we are in this war from devotion to an ideal of world-magnitude and meaning, or our professions are those of a charlatan and hypocrite. If we are sincere in our self-consecration, at whatever cost to our material comfort and safety, to the cause of world-liberty and ultimate world-peace, we are bound to regard every nation that is fighting on the side of German autocracy and savagery as our foe."

The President has not long since pointed out the peril to the world in the "Mitteleuropa" which is being built up under German leadership. And the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, in calling for a war-declaration against Germany's allies, asks us to remember that—

"The preservation of Austria-Hungary and Turkey intact



WHERE WE MAY YET CLINCH WITH AUSTRIA.

Line of the Piave, where Italy is now fighting Austria and Germany. At the mouth of the river the dotted area shows flooded territory.

is necessary to the Pan-German plan. Military, business, economic, and educational domination of the peoples of these countries has been consummated; they are essentially vassal states of Germany. The dissolution of Austria-Hungary will be necessary to gratify the aspirations of Italy and of the millions of victims of ancient tyranny in the Dual Monarchy. Driving the Turk from Europe is a condition precedent to justice to Armenia and stability in the Balkans."

A declaration of war against Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey, the *Chicago Herald* contends, "logically follows from our practical adoption of the plan for a unified war-council. There can be no real unity of action without unity in enmity." Similarly, the *Brooklyn Eagle* would like to "point out the absurdity of establishing a central council for the control of Allied military policy, if we limit our belligerency to Germany alone"; "we can play no effective part in the exercise of a centralized power unless we make war upon Germany's allies as well as upon Germany herself."

Like counsel comes from Italy, where the *Idea Nazionale* (Rome) observes that since the United States was the first to formulate a program capable of correcting the practical deficiencies of the Entente as a whole, so it will be necessary for the United States also to consider Austria as its enemy if it wishes to carry out most effectively its own program.

An Italian statesman of prominence, but who is not named, is quoted by the *Boston Transcript* as having said that perfect unity among the Allies is unattainable "until America joins in the struggle against Austria." Delay in so doing, the *Boston* daily believes, will only support the insinuations of German propagandists in Italy that "the United States is not really in it." Our

Italian allies, *The Transcript* concludes, "need the stimulus which an American declaration against their historic enemy will supply." The *New York Herald* and the *Chicago Evening Post* make the same assertion.

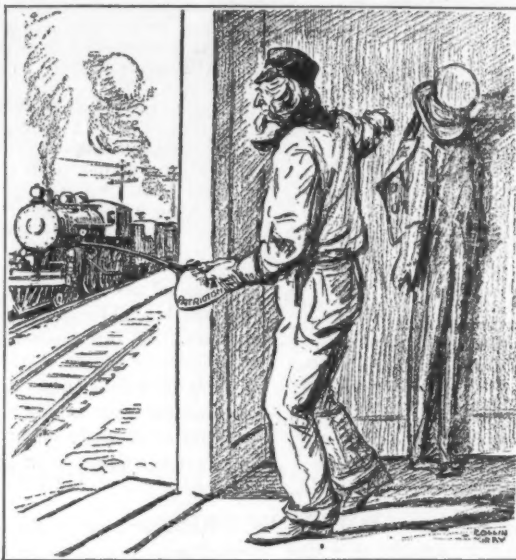
A more practical and selfish reason for declaring war against Austria is found by scores of editors in the part taken by Austrian subjects in hindering war-work in this country, who can not now be dealt with as "enemy aliens." The *Providence Journal* declares: "Ninety per cent. of the vicious-minded persons who are engaged in this country in the burning of foodstuffs, munitions, and other supplies for the United States Government and its allies are Austrians." They might better, it adds, "be open than secret enemies."

Such are the chief arguments brought out by our press and echoed in Congress in favor of a declaration of war against Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey. And in addition to the papers already quoted, the step is strongly urged by such representative dailies as the *Hartford Courant*, *Lowell Courier-Citizen*, *Albany Knickerbocker Press*, *New York Globe*, *Washington Post*, *Pittsburg Dispatch*, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, *Atlanta Constitution*, and *Chicago Tribune*. Considerable importance is attached to the attitude of Senator Stone as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. He is reported as favoring a war-declaration against Austria as a means of simplifying the military situation abroad in the interests of more perfect unity, and also as simplifying the administration of domestic war-time legislation.

TO RUN THIRTY- EIGHT RAILROADS AS ONE

WHAT WAS SOLEMNLY FORBIDDEN a few years ago by the United States Government is now to be done to aid the Government. Railroad combinations were then declared to be in "restraint of trade." Now the roads are to be run in unison to release trade from the restraint and congestion caused by lack of harmony. Our men and our money have been mobilized, and the next implement of war is formed of the thirty-eight railroads east of the Mississippi which pool their facilities to relieve freight congestion, especially at ports and munition-centers. Twenty-five per cent. of the total mileage of the country, the press inform us, will be under the direction of seven railroad executives of various lines, who

undertake the task of managing 300,000 employees and operating as a unit 122,050 miles of track, 27,000 locomotives, 1,250,000 freight-cars, and 25,000 passenger-cars. Among the outstanding features of the action of the Railroads' War Board, noted by a Washington correspondent of the *New York Sun*, is that the Government tacitly consents to abrogate, by reason of war necessity, the section of the Interstate Commerce Act forbidding the pooling of freights. Shippers can no longer route their freight, and all routing will be under control of a central authority, who will designate over what routes private as well as Government shipments shall be carried. Non-essential freight will be moved when possible or embargoed if conditions so require. Passenger schedules will be changed and curtailed, and there is a possibility that on



HIS NEW UNIFORM.

—Kirby in the *New York World*.

some roads through-passenger traffic will be eliminated so they may be used more extensively as freight-lines.

For the wide dislocation of earnings caused by the mobilizing of the railroads some form of relief must be provided, but, says the *Sun's* correspondent, the idea is apparently to wait until results appear, and the railroad heads, it is understood, have postponed considerations of finances for the time. A Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* advises us that the general belief among Administration officials is that the pooling plan should have a thorough try-out and if it fails the Government then should take a hand, and he adds: "There is no concealment, however, of some doubt that any pooling plan will work as well as it might so long as each road is compelled to concern itself with its individual profits." That the railroads have broken down under the war-burden is vehemently denied by railroad magnates, we learn from a Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, who summarizes their analysis of the causes of freight-congestion as follows:

"First—Failure to fill cars to their capacity.

"Secondly—Dilution of labor.

"Thirdly—Deflection of labor.

"The less-than-car-load evil has been difficult to abate, but it is said it has been partly overcome, and soon will be entirely overcome. For instance, the loading unit for cotton has been for a long time fifty bales to the car. Most cars can hold from sixty-five to seventy-five bales. The Railroad War Board took this matter up with cotton-shippers a few weeks ago and

obtained a pretty general agreement from the shippers to load cars to the maximum capacity. What is true of cotton is true of grain and many other commodities, and the War Board is putting the screws on all shippers to the end that the less-than-car-load-lot evil shall be done away with entirely.

"By dilution of labor the railroad men mean that the calls on the roads have been so great that they have been obliged to spread freight-train crews over greater areas than ever before. This, they insist, has been a serious handicap to the service.

"Then, too, such sky-soaring wages have been offered to all sorts of skilled laborers by munitions-plants that many men have deserted the rails and shops. It is estimated that from 12,000 to 15,000 men have been thus deflected from railroad work."

The pooling of the Eastern lines, says *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York), is the most important step taken by the Railroads' War Board in carrying out the resolution adopted by the railway presidents in Washington, on April 11, to operate all the railways of the country as a single continental system. In addition to the enormous increase of business, another important cause of congestion, says this weekly, has been the failure of the Government to adopt measures to control the movement of military materials, and we read:

"The different Government departments have had preference given to such a large volume of shipments that last week it was reported that on certain of the main Eastern trunk lines two-thirds of all the freight being handled was moving under preference requirements.

"The pool of the Eastern lines, which has been created, is primarily a pool of physical facilities, but it will have the effects of a pool of traffic. Since their physical facilities and their traffic will be pooled there will be nothing left for the Eastern lines to pool but their earnings; and this may be very necessary to protect individual companies from loss. The duty of the Government in the premises is not doubtful. Its officials were cognizant before the railways took the important step that they were going to take it and the reasons for it. Therefore, at the earliest practicable time the Government should adopt all measures necessary to enable the roads to do with unquestioned legality all the things they are now doing or that they ought to do in future to promote the public welfare, while at the same

time preventing any of them from suffering serious losses as a result of the patriotic course they are following."

The *Boston News Bureau* notes as among the most radical steps of the pooling plan, the division of business on competing lines, and instances the case of one railroad confining itself almost exclusively to hauling freight while another takes over its through passenger-service, and this journal proceeds:

"Railroad men in New England do not know what effect this change is likely to have on the earnings of different roads. They believe it may be detrimental to some and beneficial to others. So far as pooling of freight-cars goes, it will make little difference, if a road owns 30,000 freight-cars and uses 30,000, to what system they belong. But the road with lack of adequate equipment will gain in facilities while the road with surplus equipment will get the advantage of car-hire credits. Earnings of all roads will be helped to the extent that efficiency is promoted.

"That efficiency demands more, however, than the extraction of the last ounce of unselfish cooperation and intensified energy from the carrier machine itself. It calls also for increased intelligent co-working by the host of shippers, and in lesser degree for participation and also patience on part of the great general public.

"And to-day the predominant shipper is Uncle Sam himself. It is assuredly up to him not to let either army-camp or Allies' export shipments congest cars unduly, as is alleged to be in spots the existing condition to an inordinate extent.

"Incidentally, what a war-time commentary is the whole situation upon past political worship of the Sherman Act and hostility to unifying and cooperative ideas and ideals!"

The *New York Sun* thinks the most perplexing of all the problems implied in the new pooling arrangement is the alteration that will be produced in revenues. With three lines linking two cities, the two devoted principally to freight will operate with enhanced profits, according to this daily, while the one handling the combined passenger traffic may easily operate at a loss, and the suggestion is made that "some way will have to be found to allocate receipts, probably on the basis of previous gross earnings taken over a period of years."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

EVERY enemy alien at large offsets a soldier at the front.—*Wall Street Journal*.

A PLACE ought to be found on America's coat of arms for the knitting-needle.—*Providence Journal*.

THE only "safe conduct" for an enemy alien in future is to be good conduct.—*New York World*.

GENERAL HELL is a prominent officer of the German Army. Wonderful how one can inspire an entire nation.—*Pittsburg Post*.

RUSSIA appears to be making scrambled history.—*Chicago Daily News*.

WITH no less than 7,000 food-substitutes, Germans can not complain of the monotony of their menu.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

RUSSIA will please take note that nothing was ever said by the Allies about making the world safe for anarchy.—*Chicago Herald*.

THE German bishops who have just come out against democracy are helping President Wilson clarify the issues of the war.—*New York Evening Post*.

PUT it down in one place and it bobs up in another. Just as New York starts cleaning up its water-front W. R. Hearst buys a newspaper in Boston.—*Newark News*.

THE British newspapers that were demanding Lloyd George's resignation have calmed down since they have begun to wonder who would take his place.—*Kansas City Star*.

ONE of the first things the Russian anarchists have discovered in Petrograd is that the worst thing about free food is that there's never enough of it to go around.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

THE German Imperial Chancellor is getting to be a procession.—*Albany Journal*.

NOW that Villa is moving, suppose we search for his German banker?—*Wall Street Journal*.

APROPOS of the Liberty Loan, it costs money to win a war, but it costs a darn sight more to lose it.—*Chicago Herald*.

RUSSIA is said to need education badly. New York has some Bolshevik teachers it could spare.—*New York World*.

DARN 'em, ladies, as well as knit 'em.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

THE British have taken Jaffa, Joffa, or Joppa. The Germans would have claimed the capture of all three towns.—*Chicago Post*.

AT this distance it looks as if it is no trouble to get heads for the various Russian movements, but impossible to get brains.—*Dallas News*.

PATRIOTISM was once defined as the last refuge of a scoundrel, but it is the first camouflage of traitors and near-traitors.—*Springfield Republican*.

GERMAN autocracy remains as brutally assertive as ever, but the German Army on a certain part of the West front is showing a more retiring disposition.—*Chicago Herald*.

OUR respects to General the Honorable Sir Julian Byng, and the hope that, if the war must go that far, the final operations will find him byngin' on the Rhine.—*Newark News*.

HOW in the world could those New York school authorities think of making charges of disloyalty against teachers who are known by the good old Anglo-Saxon names of Schneer, Mufson, and Schmalhausen?—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.



"IF SOMETHING AIN'T WRONG, 'TAIN'T RIGHT!"

—Sykes in the *Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

FOREIGN - COMMENT



Photo by Committee on Public Information. From Underwood & Underwood, New York.

ON HER WAY TO JOIN THE BRITISH NAVY—A U. S. DESTROYER.

"ROLLED TO STARBOARD, ROLLED TO LARBOARD WHEN THE SURGE WAS SEETHING FREE," IN MID-ATLANTIC.

"INACTIVITY" OF THE BRITISH NAVY

A GAME OF HIDE-AND-SEEK is being played by the British and German navies, and, if we can believe some sections of the English press, both sides are taking good care to keep hidden. Some of the comments on the British Navy in the London papers would lead us to suppose that the Navy spends most of its time playing golf at the naval bases, the only interruption to this pleasant pastime being sudden raids on the British coast by German destroyers. These papers loudly call for action and demand that the Navy drop its golf forthwith and come to grips with the German Navy and destroy it. A typical example of this somewhat querulous criticism is found in the London *Daily Mail*, which says:

"As one year of war follows another the overwhelming preponderance of naval force with which we began the war seems to become slowly but very steadily less and less effective in reducing the naval strength of the enemy. No one can deny the difficulty of coming to close quarters with a fleet which does not take the water. But after all, that is the problem which our Admiralty has to solve before we can bring the war to a satisfactory end; and while it awaits solution the enemy's submarine activity never ceases and constantly scores points, with a cumulatively damaging effect. Can the Admiralty regard this situation as satisfactory?"

The German critics dot the i's and cross the t's of the *Daily Mail's* criticism, and Captain Persius remarks in the *Berliner Tageblatt* that "in addition to various English journals, French and Italian papers also express their astonishment that the mighty British Fleet has not stretched out its protecting hand over the Gulf of Riga." Captain Persius exhibits a touching and almost uncanny solicitude that the British Navy live up to its great traditions. He remarks:

"When seeking for the explanation of the failure of the

British Fleet, one must not in any way attribute to the officers and men any lack of keenness, energy, or willingness to make sacrifices for the cause of their country. There are proofs enough to the contrary. The fault lies rather with the Admiralty. The reason for the reserve and the sparing of men and material must be sought in conditions which it is difficult if not impossible for us to review. On the one hand, shrinking from responsibility may prevent the First Lord of the Admiralty from taking risks or ordering actions the end of which is too uncertain; on the other hand, as has often been complained of in the press, diplomacy may exert a paralyzing influence upon the activity of the Navy. The fact remains, however, that under all the First Lords of the Admiralty—Churchill, Balfour, Carson, and now Geddes—the fleet has pursued a waiting strategy which can not be called worthy of the traditions of Great Britain."

✓ Captain Persius inquires impatiently what the American Fleet is doing, since "as far as is known there is at present in the North Sea no large war-ship under the Stars and Stripes." He concludes by saying:

"No conscientious person feels disposed to play the prophet in this war, but it can not be regarded as impossible that the British Fleet, supported by the forces of its Allies, will decide, after the disgraceful events in the Baltic and under the pressure of the submarine trade war, to risk a general offensive. What chiefly interests us is the question whether such an offensive could have thorough success. Those who dislike boasting will refrain from making any definite prediction. The events at the Dardanelles, however, allow one to assume that an attack on the much stronger fortifications of the Helgoland Bight at least constitutes an enterprise which has very little prospect of success. Moreover, before action can be taken against our coast fortifications, the German High Sea Fleet, destroyers, submarines, etc., would have to be destroyed. So one may doubtless say that even if the united fleets of the English, Americans, and French were to

undertake a general offensive in the Helgoland Bight it would only be as a last resort."

These attacks on the Navy at home and abroad have roused the champions of the Admiralty to a vigorous defense, and the *London Morning Post* is particularly enraged at the inconvenient questions asked in the House of Commons by private members. It remarks:

"When the Navy achieves a notorious success as distinguished from the routine of success of its constant work, the House of Commons remains sulkily silent. When the enemy makes one of those surprise attacks which are inevitable in war, the Commons instantly try to embarrass the Admiralty at the very time when they ought to give the Sea Lords every loyal support and cordial encouragement."

This hubbub in the press produced two striking speeches in the House of Commons, reported in the *London Times*, one from the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Eric Geddes, the other from the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George. For the first time since the war began we get some light on the enormous increase in the British Navy. In his very frank speech Sir Eric Geddes told us that in 1914 the tonnage of the British Fleet all told was 2,400,000 tons and that to-day this tonnage has increased 71 per cent. In 1914 there were eighteen auxiliary vessels attached to the fleet, while to-day there are 3,368, while the personnel had grown from 146,000 in 1914 to 390,000 to-day. Even more remarkable is the growth of the Navy's flying branch, for whereas in 1914 the Royal Naval Air Service numbered but 700 officers and men, to-day the figure stands at 41,000. Sir Eric went on to say:

"The question was often asked whether the Admiralty did not content itself with a defensive rôle instead of adopting bold offensive measures. Of course it takes two sides to make a battle, and the problem of coaxing an unwilling enemy to come

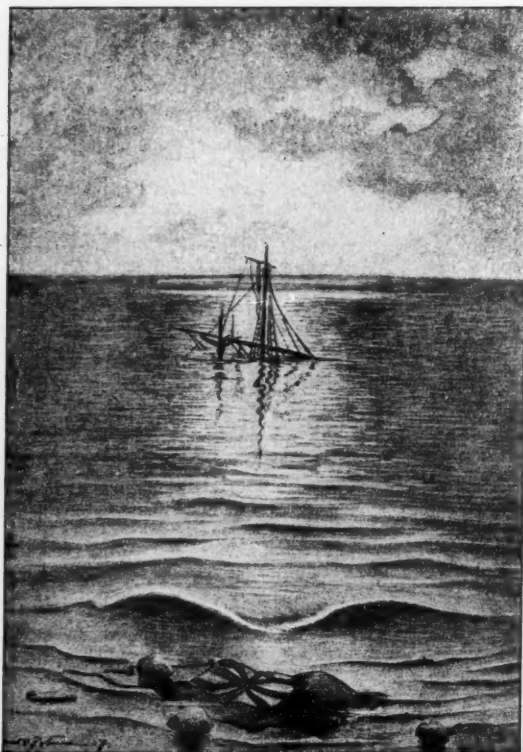
into the open and fight has always confronted the stronger naval power. . . . Unlike the German High Seas Fleet, the British Navy lies behind no shore defenses, but relies on its strength alone. It sweeps the North Sea, north, south, east, and west, day and night. During a recent month, the steaming of the King's war-ships came to a million miles in home waters and the auxiliary ships covered over six million miles in the same month, and these duties have been performed by officers and men without a stain upon their honor, chivalry, and humanity."

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the House of Commons, also gave some impressive figures of the amount of men and material that had been transported to the various theaters of war under the guardianship of the Navy. These include 13,000,000 men, 2,000,000 horses, 25,000,000 tons of explosives, 51,000,000 tons of fuel, and 130,000,000 tons of food. He added, "of the 13,000,000 men who have crossed and recrossed the seas, only 3,500 have been lost, and only 2,700 of these by the action of the enemy." He continued:

"The Navy is taken for granted, but in this war it has been the anchor of the Allied cause. If it lost its hold, the hopes of the Allies would be shattered. . . . I have no hesitation in saying that but for the British Navy overwhelming disaster would have fallen upon the Allied cause. Germany would have been the insolent mistress of Europe and through Europe of the world. Never has the British Navy been a more potent influence in the affairs of men. In spite of hidden foes, of legitimate naval warfare, and of black piracy, it has preserved the highway of the seas for Britain and her allies."

The Westminster Gazette says:

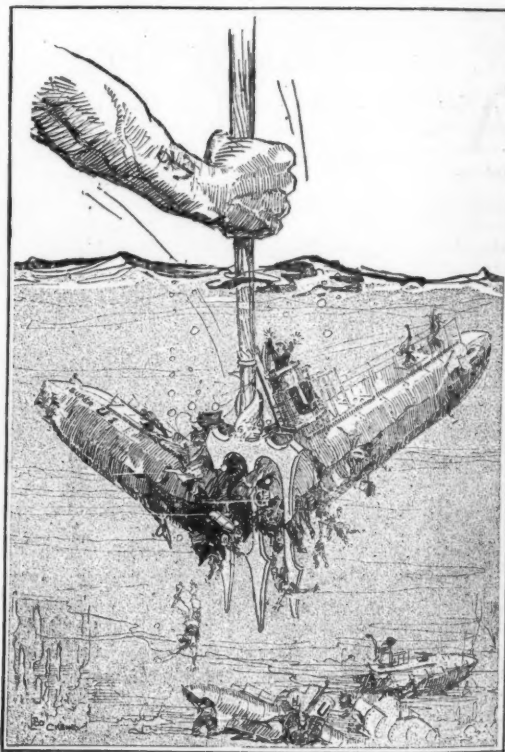
"No words are adequate to do justice to the achievements in the present war, not only of our Navy, but of our mercantile marine. The story at sea since August, 1914, is not one of great battles, but of ceaseless vigilance and untiring efficiency. Whatever the U-boats may have been able to achieve, the British Navy is still supreme at sea, and without boasting we may say that an Allied victory would be out of the question but for British sea-power."



AS GERMANY WOULD HAVE IT.

"Still Lies the Sea."

—*Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).



AS BRITAIN SEES IT.

Another Unseen Hand.

—*Passing Show* (London).

OPPOSING VIEWS OF THE RESULTS OF NAVAL ACTIVITY.

SWITZERLAND IN DANGER

THAT SWEET DISINGENUOUSNESS that Germany always shows just before she commits a new crime is very apparent at the moment in the German press. It will be recalled that before the Germans introduced the use of poison-gas as a weapon in modern warfare—in flat defiance of the Hague convention—they loudly accused the French of having previously committed this offense. Similarly, when they thought it would be a pleasing diversion to fire upon hospital-ships conveying wounded men back to England, they notified their intention in advance by accusing the British of carrying ammunition in their hospital-ships under cover of the Red Cross. Having these and many other examples in mind, we are led to believe that Germany contemplates the invasion of Switzerland, as all the preliminary signs are exhibited in the German press. For example, Major Morraht, writing in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, is quite certain that the Allies are going to violate the neutrality of Switzerland, which, he says, "must be defended at any cost." He remarks:

"It is of the greatest importance that Switzerland should be guarded against a forced march by the enemy through her territory. This neutral state has, up to now, often had trouble defending herself on two sides, south and west, from an incursion of the Italian and French troops.

"The downfall of Italy, which has just begun, sees Switzerland with a danger to her southern boundary. She is strong enough to meet the danger from her western boundary.

"If the Austro-Hungarian Landsturm have been able to hold their front in the face of tremendous odds Swiss troops will surely be able to defend their military roads if the Entente should, in a moment of desperation, decide to march through and once again compel a free people to forswear its neutrality."

In Switzerland itself the same tactics are employed in the papers subsidized from Germany. For example, we find in the *Berner Tageblatt*, a strongly pro-German organ, an interview with Dr. Walter Rathenau, of Berlin, the head of the great A. E. G., as the German General Electric Company is colloquially known. Dr. Rathenau—who is no mean diplomat—weeps salt tears over the possibility of Switzerland being ravished by the French. In reply to the leading question whether he thought Switzerland would be able to keep out of the war, he remarked:

"I hope so, but I rather doubt it. You are certain to become very hard up, and perhaps offers will be made to you from a certain quarter. In that case, reflect that before the critical moment one can get anything, but after it has passed one will beg for it in vain. Everywhere in Switzerland I have found a firm desire to remain neutral. I hope you will be able to carry out this policy, but in any case, mind you keep your eyes open."

Prof. Georg Zahn, in the Berlin *Deutsche Zeitung*, upbraids the Swiss for becoming more and more pro-Entente as the war proceeds, and warns them that the French are thirsting to march through Switzerland into Germany. This change of heart on the part of Switzerland is an insoluble enigma to the worthy professor, who writes:

"Immediately before the outbreak and during the first few weeks of the war when Bethmann-Hollweg's unfortunate remark about the 'wrong' we had done to Belgium was not yet known, the greater part of Switzerland was heart and soul on the side of Germany, or at least perfectly neutral on Swiss soil.

"But to-day certainly eighty per cent. of all the Swiss are on the side of our enemies, so that an uncommonly large proportion of the nation has been lost to our cause even in the very course of our victories."

Another sign of the way the wind is blowing is the solicitous regard shown by the German papers for the wrongs inflicted upon the suffering Swiss by the brutal Allies, particularly

America, the most brutal of all. The *Karlsruhe Bädische Landeszeitung*, the leading organ of the Grand Duchy of Baden, scans the horizon for a savior to deliver the Swiss. It says:

"As is well known, America joined in the blockade measures against the neutrals with incredible severity. Reports of a coming complete prohibition of exports have indeed always been denied, but is not the supervision exercised by the American customs calculated to shake our confidence? For some time past leading French-Swiss papers have been publishing protests against the establishment—now apparently decided on and in execution—of a French customs cordon against Switzerland to the injury of the treaty relations between Switzerland and France. But what is the good of such protests?"



KEEP OFF!

"Try not the pass!" the young man said.—("Excelsior.")

Evening Telegram (London).

It is no use protesting, says the *Bädische Landeszeitung*, because Switzerland is in the grip of the ruthless Yankees. It continues:

"Now comes the surprizing confirmation from several sources that for a long time past customs supervision at the Franco-Swiss frontier has been conducted by an American mission and carried on by an American personnel. . . . We are only concerned with the consequences to Switzerland arising from this state of things. As a matter of fact these conditions are calculated to fill every Swiss with the greatest anxiety. To the supervision of frontiers is now added the decision—its finality has not been denied—of the State Department at Washington to order an embargo on all exports to the neutral countries of Europe, and Switzerland thereby gets into an even more difficult position."

The Swiss seem to be quite wide-awake to what is happening, and the *Gazette de Lausanne* tells us that hostility to Switzerland is growing in the Kaiser's dominion. It says:

"Articles hostile to Switzerland, especially objecting to the presence of Mr. Ador at the head of our political department, have been published in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the *Berlin Vossische Zeitung*, and the *Munich Neueste Nachrichten*. The *Berlin Lokal Anzeiger* began the campaign two weeks ago, and the fact that these papers have taken it up after two weeks' interval shows that in certain German circles not to be ignored a significant ill-will toward Switzerland is felt."

"CHARIOTS OF IRON" AT GAZA—History repeats itself down to minute details, the London *Star* reminds us, and recalls previous operations at Gaza related in the Book of Joshua. It says:

"If that picturesque special correspondent to whom we owe the narrative of the sun and moon standing still in the Valley of Ajalon had witnessed the onslaught of General Allenby's auxiliaries, he might have pictured behemoth wallowing on the shore and leviathan rising out of the sea. It is related in the Book of Judges that the tribe of Judah took Gaza, they 'could not drive out the inhabitants of the valley because they had chariots of iron.'

"Allowing for the intervening centuries which have transformed the 'chariots of iron' into tanks, we see that in this case the omens are in favor of the invaders, and we may reasonably hope that the clearing out of the Philistines will be final and complete."

WHY KERENSKY FELL

INDECISION, WHICH HAS RUINED many a man, was, it appears, the fatal flaw in Kerensky's character. An American mayor in the Middle West once remarked that the secret of success is to "act quick, and be right part of the time." Kerensky, however, dallied with danger and was overwhelmed. By trying to please both the conservatives and the radicals, he merely made both sides distrust him. His chief blunder, according to the Russian papers now coming to hand, was his failure to call together the Constituent Assembly. Instead, he kept postponing it—another well-known recipe for failure—until his dilly-dallying gave the Bolsheviks a splendid political opening to demand an "honest" and speedy gathering of the Assembly. And it was not only the organs of the opposition parties, but many of the friends of the Provisional Government, who deplored his indecision. Said the Petrograd *Dielo Naroda*, a moderate Socialist daily:

"Let us be frank. We shall not attempt to conceal what is impossible and unnecessary to conceal. The credit vested in the 'Government of Safety' does not inspire in all its friends that sense of unshakable and unconditional confidence which is so badly needed at this moment. This dilly-dallying of the Government with the problem of calling the Constituent Assembly is vexing and irritating and thoroughly mishandled."

The *Rabotchaya Gazeta*, another organ of the moderate Socialists in Petrograd, which on most occasions supported the Government, was quite bitter in its denunciations:

"The conservatives are covering up their schemes for delaying the calling together of the Assembly by the necessity of 'unimpeachable' and 'perfectly correct' methods of election and the safeguarding of the full integrity of the Constituent Assembly. The facts are, however, that the conservatives are actuated in this matter by totally different motives. For, to be honest, the future decisions and adjudications of the Constituent Assembly are already, in a considerable degree, forecast and ascertainable. That is precisely the reason why the toiling masses are awaiting these decisions with faith and hope, and the con-

servatives are awaiting them, under the most fortunate of circumstances, as a defendant anticipates his verdict and as the beginning of the end of their rule."

The Petrograd *Ryetch*, the leading organ of the "Cadets," or Constitutional Democrats, rallied to the support of the Government in a strong attack upon the extremists:

"No one entertains any doubt now that when the elections were scheduled to take place on October 1, it was self-apparent that the plan could not be realized. But the Socialists were insistently demanding from the Provisional Government a definite and early date, and the Government yielded, even though we must admit now that it was done light-mindedly. Now the leaders of the 'revolutionary democracy' are very busy insinuating that the Cadets are to be blamed for it, that the *bourgeoisie* have nothing to expect from the Constituent Assembly, that they therefore exert every influence to postpone its convocation, and that the proletariat must take care that not a single day be given for further delay. At the same time the *Izvestia*, the official organ of the *Soviets* [Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, is cynically attempting to undermine in advance the authority of the coming Constituent Assembly by assertions that the attitude of the country toward the Assembly will be determined not by the legitimacy and regularity of its election, but rather by its actions and the way it will manage to suit the plans of the *Soviets*."

Maxim Gorky's Maximalist organ, the Petrograd *Novaya Zhizn*, was sarcastic as usual:

"The call for the Constituent Assembly is laid over again, this time on the ground of a 'technical' nature, a ground which was just recently discovered. As soon as we heard the rumors that the Taurus Palace is badly in need of renovations, we knew that we were due for another postponement. This tremendously important state enterprise is ostensibly being put aside on account of lack of accommodations in Petrograd. What a caricature on the efficiency of the Government!

"We know what the 'practical' problems of the Provisional Government are: to elicit from the people a blank grant for all its sins, past and future, and to plant a cross upon the grave of the noiselessly buried *Soviets*. The more passive and pliant the *Soviets* are, the longer they remain in the condition of political non-existence to which they have condemned themselves, the sooner will the Government be able to realize its iniquitous aims."



HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.
Thirty Pieces of Silver.
—Nory Satirikon (Petrograd).



CANDOR.
LENINE—"I have finished. All Russia is yours."
WILHELM—"Thanks. I thought you a Socialist; now I see you are an exceptional scoundrel. I like you."
—Mucha (Moscow).

TWO RUSSIAN OPINIONS OF KERENSKY'S SUCCESSOR

THE • LICENSING • SYSTEM • AS • APPLIED • TO • FOODS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
and especially designed for High School Use.



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HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food
Administrator.

LAST WEEK'S ARTICLE, as you will remember, dwelt upon the various unfair practices connected with the distribution of food, and how such practices almost invariably have the result of making the consumer pay more for his food-commodities than is reasonable.

UNFAIR PRACTICES—THE EXCEPTION.—Now, no one ought for a moment to gain the impression that unfair practices have been the rule in this country. With some commodities, in some localities, among some dealers, they may have been common. In other cases—very probably in the majority of cases—such unfair practices have not existed.

POWERS OF THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.—By the President's proclamation of October 8, which went into force the 1st of November, all persons engaged in the importation, manufacture, storage, and distribution of certain staple foodstuffs were required to secure a license from the Food-Administrator. Included in this are packers, millers, elevators, canners, importers, manufacturers, wholesalers, commission men, brokers, auctioneers, storage-warehouse men, and also all retailers doing more than \$100,000 business annually.

MEANING OF "LICENSE."—Just what does the term "license" indicate in this connection? It simply means authorization or permission. From other every-day illustrations, you all know the significance of a license. The owner of an automobile, before he can drive his car, has to get permission—i.e., a license—from his State. The owner of a dog has to take out a license, making himself responsible to his town or city for that dog. A theater-owner or manager is not allowed to present plays to the public unless his theater has received authorization to do so, again in the shape of a license.

You will observe that there is nothing new or novel in the principle of a license issued by the Government. In the cases above-mentioned, it has involved making certain persons, such as owners of automobiles or dogs or theaters, responsible to town, State, or National Government. In the case we are considering, the principle is identical: *specified dealers in certain specified food-commodities are to be held responsible to that branch of the National Government known as the Food Administration, the purpose of which, in all food-matters, is not regulation as an end in itself, but rather as a solution for food-problems at home and among our Allies.*

FOODS AFFECTED.—The foods affected by the new licensing regulations include beef, pork, and mutton, fish, poultry, and eggs, milk, butter, cheese, flour, sugar, cereals, lard, beans, peas, fruits, vegetables, several kinds of canned goods, and other products.

THE LICENSEE.—The party taking out a license is known as a licensee. And it has been estimated that these licensees—the specified handlers, distributors, and dealers in food-commodities—will number about 100,000. Since November 1 none of them are permitted to do business without a license.

Such licenses require no fee. They are applied for and distributed through the Law Department, License Division, of the United States Food Administration.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE PURPOSES OF THE LICENSING SYSTEM.—(1) *To limit the prices charged by every licensee to a reasonable amount over expenses, and forbid the acquisition of speculative profits from a rising market.*

The last part of this was illustrated in the article before this. Hereafter no person will be allowed to buy up quantities of some commodity, say rice, and store it away indefinitely until such

time as a high market price will enable him to sell it with a wholly unreasonable profit.

(2) *To keep all food-commodities moving in as direct a line and with as little delay as practicable to the consumer.*

"In as direct a line," of course, does not apply to transportation on land or shipping routes. It means rather that there shall be no unnecessary business transactions beyond those required to bring food from the producer to the table of the consumer.

(3) *To limit as far as practicable contracts for future delivery, and dealings in future contracts.*

HOW THE LAW IS ENFORCED—SPECIAL REGULATIONS.—The official licensing regulations specify:

(1) "Under the Food-Control Act, in addition to the power to promulgate rules, the President is given broad powers to deal with individual cases. . . . This power will be freely exercised to accomplish the three purposes set out above. If every licensee will make those purposes the cardinal principles of his business, and obey the law and the regulations, he will be free from interference by the Government. Violation is cause for revoking any license, as well as subjecting the offender to such criminal penalties as may be prescribed."

(2) The Food Administration has frequently emphasized that no business man is expected to give up his normal reasonable profits. At the same time, on *non-perishable foods* (as for instance, canned goods) this profit is to be governed by the price he has actually paid for what he sells, not by the price he *might* be paying for those commodities under prevailing conditions. In other words, the dealer is entitled only to a profit over the price at which he purchased, without regard to the price he would have to pay in replacing his stock.

(3) In the case of *perishable foods*, the Food Administration "will make a prompt and full examination of any particular localities or districts in which a rise occurs in the price of any of these commodities, and will deal individually. . . . with dealers charging excessive prices."

(4) The Food Administration will keep track of the operations of all licensees by means of *regular reports* which will be required from licensees once a month.

(5) A regulation to *check hoarding* provides that no licensee shall keep on hand or under control a food-commodity supply for more than a certain term ahead. This is set at sixty days, with exceptions in certain cases.

(6) *The small retailer of food is exempt from the licensing provisions of the Food-Control Act.* Nevertheless, he is forbidden, under the terms of that act to hoard, monopolize, waste, or destroy food, or to conspire with any one to restrict production, distribution, or supply, or to exact excessive prices on any commodity. If he violates such rulings he will suffer accordingly, for he will be unable to secure further commodities from licensees, i.e., manufacturers or wholesalers, who are forbidden by the act to knowingly sell to any retailers guilty of these unfair practices.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Why did this country's entrance into the war necessitate the creation of the United States Food Administration? Why was this necessary in order to aid our Allies most efficiently? Why was it necessary in order to stabilize food-conditions at home?

2. Give other examples of licenses, in addition to those mentioned here.

3. The food-dealer whose business operations in the past have always been strictly fair to the consumer will not find his business hampered by the new licensing system. Explain in detail why this is so.

4. Why is it that the grocer who uses the public demand for sugar as a pretext to raise his selling price to the public, is guilty of an unfair practice? Does the licensing system govern his action? Can it affect him indirectly? In what way?

5. What do you understand by the standardization of automobile parts? Why may standardization also apply and be beneficial to the food-trade? In what ways will the honest and patriotic food-dealer gain by the licensing system?

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

CONCRETE SHIPS

IN MARCH NEXT a 5,000-ton ship, built of reenforced concrete, will be launched at San Francisco. A 500-ton concrete vessel has just successfully completed a 2,000-mile voyage in European waters, and a plant with a possible yearly output of 20,000 to 30,000 tons of such craft is now in operation in Norway. Smaller concrete vessels—barges and

senfford, has accomplished a round trip between Christiania and the British Isles which, by the route chosen for safety's sake, involved a total journey of about 2,000 miles.

"It was not long after the outbreak of hostilities in Europe before Norway felt acutely the rapidly growing shortage of structural steel materials, and it was this state of affairs that inspired Nicolay K. Fougner, who had already built some small ferro-concrete craft in the Philippines, to interest his compatriots in the establishment of a yard at Moss.

"The first vessel undertaken at the yard was started in June of 1916, and by the beginning of 1917 the establishment had built and launched a matter of fifteen craft, and to-day the yard has on the blocks one ship of 4,000 tons well advanced and four others begun—three of 1,600 tons and one of 1,000 tons, all of which will be driven by Diesel engines of the Bolinder type.

"The same company is also constructing a light-ship of reenforced concrete for the Norwegian Government, and when this vessel is ready she will be stationed in the stormy sweep of the Skagerrack. The yard is building, besides, a big tug-boat of the same material, and has already turned out a granolithic floating dry dock having a lifting capacity of 75 tons. Based upon the experience gained in this case, the concern is now about to undertake two other floating docks of ferro-concrete, each capable of handling ships of 7,000 tons displacement. These various adaptations of reenforced concrete illustrate the wide range of applicability of this material in the different departments of marine architecture."

The distinctive feature of the Fougner method is the use of a minimum of steel. Steel ribs or built-up frames are not called for in the Fougner system. The materials can be readily had and at relatively low cost. The high-priced labor of the steel-worker and the riveter is dispensed with, and the



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American."

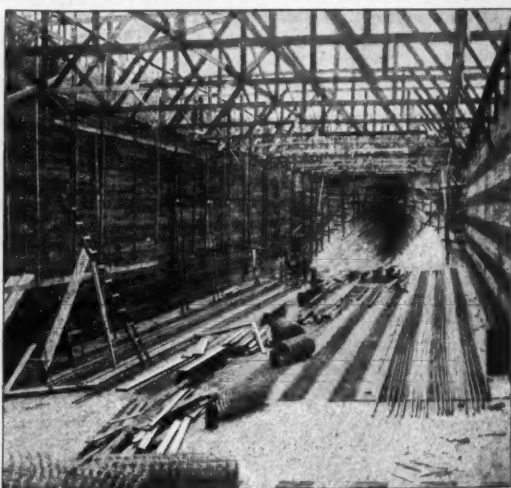
THE FIRST SELF-PROPELLED, SEA-GOING CONCRETE SHIP.

The Norwegian steamer *Namsenfjord* "has accomplished a round trip between Christiania and the British Isles which, by the route chosen for safety's sake, involved a total journey of about 2,000 miles."

lighters—have been in use in sheltered waters for several years past. In view of these facts, especially since the reenforced-concrete hull costs less than half as much as one of steel, some writers are looking forward to a revolution in ship-building, while others, more cautious, are reminding us that in such comparatively untried fields as this, two or three swallows most emphatically do not make a summer. Under the title, "Ships of Stone: Seaworthy Concrete Vessels an Accomplished Fact," Mr. R. G. Skerrett writes in substance as follows in *The Scientific American* (New York, November 17):

"These barges, pontoons, and lighters constituted an engineering start upon which to predicate safely the construction of much larger and more ambitious vessels. No wonder, then, when our scarcity of ocean-going bottoms became deplorably short of the demand, that naval architects and engineers familiar with reenforced-concrete structures set about planning ships of considerable tonnage of this material for transatlantic traffic. But before we engaged in this revolutionary departure in naval architecture kindred conditions had compelled some of the Scandinavian countries to seek similar relief.

"The Norwegians took the lead in this effort, and more than a year ago equipped a plant at Moss, about forty miles south of Christiania. Through it Norway now has to her credit the first self-propelled, seagoing concrete ship. This craft, the *Nam-*

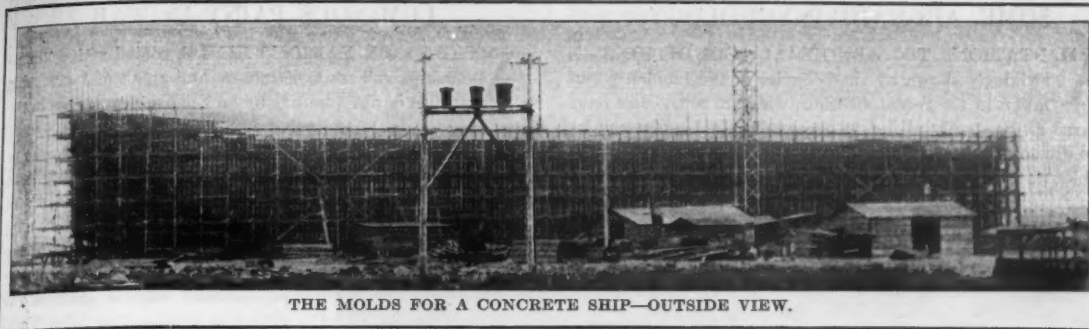


BUILDING A CONCRETE SHIP. INTERIOR VIEW.

A 5,000-ton vessel under construction at San Francisco on the standard mold system. It is to be launched in March.

comparatively unskilled concrete-finisher is substituted. To quote further:

"By means of the clever arrangement of his steel lath, Engineer Fougner is able to form the hull walls of thicknesses ranging from a maximum of only four inches down to thinner sections of but two-and-one-half inches. Not only that, but his hull is a



THE MOLDS FOR A CONCRETE SHIP—OUTSIDE VIEW.

homogeneous body, and the union between his concrete and his embedded metal is perfect.

"Engineer Fougner does not have recourse to molds as the term is ordinarily understood in concrete construction. He forms his metal lath in a double wall and pours his cement in between. Some of the concrete, of course, works through the perforations and takes the shape of knobs upon the two outer surfaces. These knobs form, in turn, the anchorage upon which he lays the coating of the inside and the outside of his vessels. The steel bars that constitute the prime reinforcing feature are, as might be expected, set in place between the two separated walls of metal lath. The outer surface of the Fougner hulls is finished by hand, and this makes it possible to obtain a very smooth skin. As a result friction is surprisingly low; and in the case of the barges built, the boats have been found easy to tow.

"It is quite likely that the cement gun will be employed hereafter for laying on the bulk of the surface coatings of concrete, and only the smoothing up will be left to hand-work. It has been found advantageous to resort to water-proofing, especially where the vessels are exposed to frost. The process is said to be thoroughly satisfactory.

"By way of contrast, it is interesting to examine the pictures of concrete ship-construction as practised under the more familiar mold system. The two views of this which accompany the present discussion are of a vessel which will be launched some time in March at San Francisco. Its cost is estimated at \$750,000, against \$2,000,000 for the ordinary steel ship of the same size."

A warning not to be too sure that the concrete ship is going to replace the steel one is put forth editorially by *The Engineering News-Record* (New York, November 15), which is of the opinion that "rosy expectations are pretty far ahead of present knowledge." It says:

"One highly experimental ship of large tonnage is on the ways at San Francisco, a small, motor-driven vessel has been launched at Montreal, and several small ships have been built in Scandinavian countries. These represent the efforts of thoughtful engineers and business men to solve the tremendous problem of adapting concrete to the wracking and sudden strains of a ship at sea. Quite soon they and the committees appointed to investigate the question will be able to report the progress or the hopelessness, as the case may be, of the concrete ship. Until then the future will be veiled behind theory and experiment. For some time, however, there must be an orderly development in the size of ships experimented upon. There is no more relation between a concrete row-boat or launch and the 3,000-ton, 15-knot freighter demanded in the present shipping crisis than there is between the toy airplane and a giant *Caproni*. Step by step up through the scow, the barge, and the small-framed and formed hull must progress be made to the hoped-for large vessel for ocean travel. This is the normal course of all engineering design. On account of these necessary intermediate steps, it seems as tho there is at the present time a bigger field of practical work in the concrete barge for coast-wise, river, or canal trade. Here the gap between present knowledge and desired results is not so great and the possibility of immediate use is much nearer. If improved design and construction make such vessels seaworthy and permanent, as many of the early ones were not, some of the most serious problems of the big ship will be solved and at the same time some very necessary bottoms supplied."

BEWARE OF THE CALORIE

THE "GREATEST AMOUNT OF ENERGY for the least price" is not always what we ought to seek in buying food, tho it has been often advertised as desirable. Calories are important, but they are not the only thing to watch for in eating. An editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago) tells us that an undue regard for the calorie is apt to lead to "one-sided" regimens. Food that counts for little as "fuel" may furnish valuable salts and accessory compounds absolutely necessary to maintain life and growth. Sometimes substances quite devoid of nutritious qualities are valuable in food to give the required bulk, too concentrated a diet being often injurious. "Be cautious," our adviser concludes, "in accepting the invitation of the food-advertiser." Says the authority named above:

"In many respects—perhaps it should rather be stated, fundamentally—the food-problem is one of supplying digestible stores of energy. There is some danger, however, that the calorie may sometimes assume an unwisdom domination in the selection of human food-supplies. It is admitted that conservation should never mean undernourishment or malnutrition; but to avert possibility of these more remote dangers, wise buying of food must sometimes look beyond the energy measure in the selection of the dietary. We are impelled to this remark by reading the advertisement of a cereal food in a current journal addressed essentially to medical readers.

"The admonition is given to 'Eat food that will give you the most energy for the least money.' We may accept this advice and likewise admit the statement that 'calories measure food-energy the same as dollars measure money.' But when it is further added that 35 cents' worth of the advertised product will furnish 3,000 calories, a day's need, the implication of the sufficiency of this exclusive product as the sole constituent of the ration must be seriously questioned. It may be true, as the advertisement proudly proclaims, that more calories can be purchased in the form of the vaunted products for 10 cents than is the case in buying sirloin steak, lobsters, bananas, or even milk. Such standards of menu-making are objectionable, however, if they lead to a tendency to 'one-sided' regimens.

"To accept the advice, whether openly stated or implied, to live on a single dietary article, however inexpensive and digestible it may be, is to overlook the fundamental principles that are satisfied by variety in the diet. The fruits and green vegetables may be comparatively expensive when judged solely as sources of food-fuel; but they furnish salts and 'vitamines' and 'roughage' or 'ballast,' adding suitable bulk to highly concentrated foods like the cereals, meats, fats, and milk-products. No cereal or meat offers any considerable supply of lime to the organism; nor are the cereal proteins taken as a whole and by themselves ideal combinations from the standpoint of the present-day science of nutrition. The vegetables and fats are appropriate supplements to make a better balanced diet. In his aphorisms applicable to food-conditions in war-time, Bayliss has said, 'Take care of the calories, and the protein will take care of itself.' Yet this accomplished physiologist wisely guards against misunderstanding by adding that it is well to insure the presence of accessory factors by taking fresh fruit and salad.

"Let the novice be cautious in accepting the invitation of the food-advertiser when the latter overlooks the advice of the student of nutrition."

SOME AIR-RAID PSYCHOLOGY

ADAPTATION TO ABNORMAL CONDITIONS is strikingly shown by the behavior of the London population in the recent air-raids, which in some cases have occurred as frequently as five in one week. In London and its environs, says an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London), the inhabitants have already gone a long way toward behaving in

LUMINOUS PAINT IN WAR

ARTICLES OF VARIOUS KINDS, coated with a "luminous paint" made of radium and zinc sulfid, are being turned out in quantity by an English firm for use in the Army and Navy. Zinc sulfid has long been known for its ability to "store" light. Exposure to sunlight will cause it to glow feebly for some time in the dark. By mingling with it an

almost infinitesimal quantity of radium, the exciting function of the sunlight is rendered unnecessary and the glow is rendered practically permanent. Says a writer in *The Electrical Experimenter* (New York, December):

"Over 100,000 marching compasses are in daily use by the Allied armies, each fitted with a luminous radium dial readable at any time, even on the darkest night. Aeroplanes skim along through the night, the aviators guided by radium-bedialed compasses. At sea, the doughty little 'sub' destroyers shoot hither and thither with never a light to be seen—the radium-lighted compass-dial answers the question. The man using it can see the dial all the time, but you can not. Fig. 1 illustrates a clever use for 'luminous-paint' collars. These linen tabs present a luminous surface of ten square inches, and are for attachment to the back of the tunic, so that when the first line of men go over the top, they will not be mistaken for enemies in the dark by the second line of men who follow.

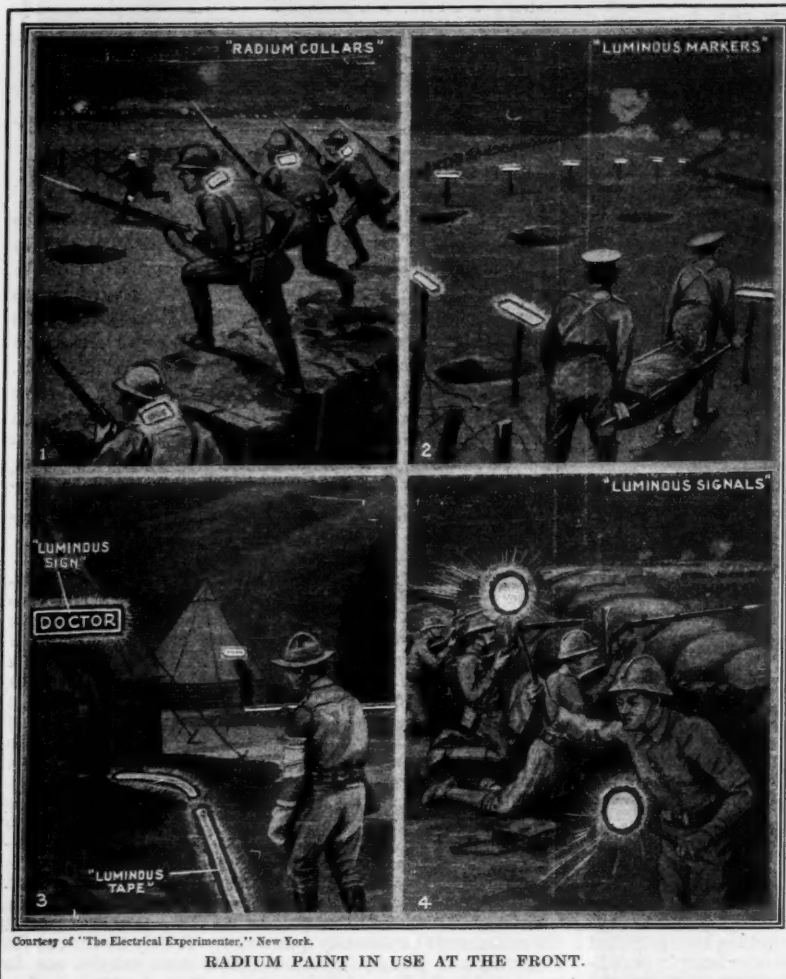
"The illustration, Fig. 2, shows a most useful beacon provided with a spike to be driven in the ground. They are also made in the shape of large buttons, the luminous painted top being covered with transparent celluloid, and surmounted on a small steel spike $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long, which, by pushing, enters into any woodwork, and when affixed to the top of short stakes driven into the ground and placed ten yards apart, afford a guide to relief-parties going and returning in the dark. One hundred of these, ten yards apart, will serve 1,000

yards, the stakes being placed in the day on chosen fairly level ground.

"One of the most useful articles for dark-night operations is 'luminous tape.' This tape, if placed on the ground and secured by stakes, metal rods, or stones, is prevented from being shifted by the wind. The 'tape-layer' places the tape in position during the day, choosing a safe path across the country, and diverting from the straight path according to the condition of the ground. The path should be wide enough for men to march four abreast up one side of the tape and returning the other side, say, in all, about twelve feet wide. Where this is not possible the tape-layer makes a break in the tape every few yards, and starts again continuously when the path is wider. Any obstacle in the way, such as a tree or post, could have a small length of tape tied around it (see Fig. 3).

"Should a ditch come across the path he would lay short pieces of the tape at right angles on either side of the ditch. In case of the ditch being over four feet deep, the man should have a luminous beacon with him and write on it the depth of the ditch, also the width, with a special pencil, and place it by the tape, when near the ditch.

"It is readily possible to form large letters out of this tape by nailing it up with zinc nails. Such signs as 'Fireman,'



RADIUM PAINT IN USE AT THE FRONT.

bulk with bravery and prudence. They have "steadily improved in courage and calm" and recover normal balance at once as soon as the strain of the actual raid is over. Says the writer:

"The evidence of medical men who reside in the attacked centers, or who have been present quickly on the scene of an accident, or who have been summoned to attend the victims of shock, all goes to show that the inhabitants of London have steadily improved in courage and calm as they have learned the measure and the sources of the dangers to which they are subjected; and we are glad to state positively that among those whose natural anxiety has been greatest—and there is not a soul among us who does not feel anxious during an aerial attack for himself as well as for those nearest and dearest to him—the power of recuperation has manifested itself with great rapidity. The recurrence of the dangers has tended not to exaggerate those dangers, as the enemy hoped fondly would happen if attack followed often upon attack, but rather has made the circumstances more tolerable; and it is this growing bravery which has become a feature of our psychology, and which accounts for the fact that a short relief from strain is almost invariably followed by a complete recovery of balance."

'Doctor,' etc., also direction arrows prove extremely serviceable. See Fig. 3.

"The luminous tape is also very useful for the work of the medical corps—the tape-layer by daylight choosing fairly level ground to guide the stretcher-bearers—thus saving their labor in the dark, with less jolting to the wounded. Moreover, lamps afford a mark for the enemy—whereas the tape can only be seen by those immediately over it—enabling work to be done silently in the dark, the darker the better.

"Signaling in the front-line trenches at night is always a precarious undertaking. Luminous paint beacons have been used very successfully for signaling silently by night. They are specially useful in trenches which are in close proximity to the enemy, saving the need of whispering the words of command, which causes a hushing sound, when complete silence is required for listening to the enemies' movements. These luminous beacons will carry a message a distance of twenty yards or sixty feet, sufficient for all average requirements. The signaling can be either done with the Morse code or by describing large capital letters of the alphabet the reverse way, and by the hand waving them in the air. The Royal Engineers of the English Army are said to have been the first to use these novel, yet wonderful, signaling devices."

PHOTOGRAPHY AS A FOOD-SAVER

PHOTOGRAPHS of improperly loaded and damaged freight are now regularly taken on the Lackawanna Road for use in supplementing written records. It has been found, we are told by Martin P. Kennedy in *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York, November 9), that all the letters that agents might write about the dilapidated condition of freight frequently found in cars would not have one-tenth the effect that a picture of the actual conditions would produce. Auto-graphic Kodak cameras have been distributed to freight-agents at the principal points on the line, at transfer stations, and piers, with film for two exposures each and instructions how to take the pictures. Agents are told that when a car is opened at their station with freight strewn around and damaged, apparently due to improper stowing at the loading-point, or exhibiting evidences of pilfering, they are to photograph the interior of the car, and mail the film to the chief special agent with a written report. A dark room has been fitted out in the office at



CARELESS LOADING MAY SPOIL FOOD.

Here wagon-wheels were piled on glass jars of meat—with consequent waste of food.

started on its way, now exercise the utmost care, for they know that copies of these pictures are sent to the general superintendent's office, with a report, which of course discloses the loading-point, and it is only natural to assume that a rebuke is in store for Mr. Agent at fault.

"Then, again, the agent who receives a car in bad condition



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Railway Age Gazette," New York.

WASTED FOOD.

Fifty-five sacks of flour like these were wetted and spoiled because they were shipped in a freight-car with leaky roof and sides.

and photographs it, feels that the agent responsible for the poor loading will surely await an opportunity to catch a car coming from the station that caught his car. What's the answer? The greatest care possible being exercised by all hands in loading and stowing their freight, with the result that there is considerably less damaged and broken shipments. The value of the cameras soon became apparent along more widely extended lines.

"One of the principal improvements secured by these pictures were stronger containers for raisin shipments from California to New York. Some of the pictures taken at New York piers of cars of raisins showed almost every box in the cars broken and raisins piled on the floor, and these were sent to the originating line. The officers of that road presented the pictures to members of the California Raisin Association, who were astounded to see how their shipments were arriving at destination. No pen-pictures could have furnished such a forceful argument.

"The officers of one connecting line recently disputed that a car was delivered in a pilfered condition, but when they saw a photograph showing all the cases in the car broken open, they threw up their hands and acknowledged the correctness of our contention. The responsibility for damage to a car-load of flour in sacks by moisture, on account of defective roof and side-boards, was recently placed when a picture showing all the damaged sacks was displayed.

"One car from the West with 750 cases of cans of condensed milk had so many cases broken and the contents so scattered that it was impossible to obtain an accurate check of the car.

"In addition to furnishing a copy of these pictures to the agent taking them, and to the responsible agent, sufficient copies of the worst cases are distributed at various agents' meetings, which are held monthly. They are taken home by the agents and shown to all their employees engaged in handling freight, and the necessity for careful handling is emphasized. They are warned against having a picture of one of their cars come back to them, and the improvement in the service indicates that they are paying heed to the warnings.

"Pictures of damaged freight due to frail crating are frequently presented to shippers, who are beginning to be convinced of the serious loss the railroads are put to on this account, and are taking steps to remedy the evil. The railroad company is developing this feature of the camera, and it is bound to become increasingly effective in its results.

"The camera is also used by the special agents in photographing unsafe conditions along the line, train wrecks, and various other irregularities, and is becoming an important adjunct to modern railroading. That it is here to stay is attested by the number of railroads adopting its use."

Seranton, and here the films are developed, printed, distributed, and filed. We read:

"The results have been exceedingly gratifying. . . . Agents who heretofore were inclined to be indifferent as to how the freight was loaded, just so they got the doors sealed and car

LETTERS - AND - ART

RUSSIA'S ENDANGERED PICTURES

WE KNOW WHAT HAPPENS to beautiful and historic buildings in the war-zone. Belgium and France have given ample testimony. Russia adds her tale; but in this the *Boche* is only indirectly to blame. Reports from Moscow declare that the Cathedral of the Assumption was

Downes, what "measures have been taken by the authorities in Russia during all these tumultuous and portentous events of the past weeks to protect the priceless treasures housed in the Hermitage." "Chaos has now apparently descended upon the Russian capital, and the outside world can only hope that some

one in that unhappy center of revolution and discord has seen to it that the hundreds of masterpieces in the national collection shall be placed in a comparatively safe hiding-place until the storms of war are over." Mr. Downes gives some notes on these riches whose world-wide fame, he avers, is "mostly based on hearsay testimony, since relatively few travelers find their way to Russia":

"A brief summary of the facts given in the preface to the three-volume French catalog of the Hermitage will suffice to convey some idea of the wonderful riches of this collection. At the time that this catalog was published the gallery contained 1,644 paintings, of which 331 belonged to the Italian school, 117 to the Spanish school, 949 to the Germanic schools (Flemish, Dutch, and German), 8 to the English school, 172 to the French school, and 67 to the Russian school.

"These 1,644 pictures were selected from a total of more than 4,000 pictures acquired since the time of Catherine II. Those of the 4,000 which were not given a place in the Petrograd galleries were hung in the Winter Palace and in the other royal residences of Tsarskoe Selo, Peterhof, and Gatchina, and in the Museum of Moscow.

"Altho the Italian school is represented by many works of an exceptional value, the real riches of the Hermitage consist of its Spanish, Dutch, and Flemish pictures. In the Spanish school, for instance, it possesses twenty Murillos and six Velasquez; in the Flemish and Dutch schools it has no less than sixty works by Rubens, thirty-four by Van Dyck, forty by Teniers, ten by Van der Helst, forty-one by Rembrandt, eight by Jan Steen, twelve by Gerard Dow, sixteen by A. Van Ostade, eleven by A. Van der Werff, fifty by Wouverman, eight by Paul Potter, sixteen by Berchem, fourteen by J. Ruysdael, and fourteen by Snyders."

The eloquence of these figures is best appreciated when taken in comparison with those of other first-rank museums of Europe. The Hermitage then "leads all the rest in the number of its Rembrandts, as also in the number of its

Ruysdaels, Potters, Steens, and several other Dutch masters. In fact, it contains more works by Rembrandt than any two other galleries in Europe combined." From the catalog Mr. Downes condenses a few of the significant facts of the history of the Hermitage:

"The gallery was founded by the Empress Catherine II. She gave the name of the Hermitage to the series of buildings annexed to the Winter Palace. Three important private collections formed the nucleus of the Hermitage collection—those of Mr. Crozat, Baron de Thiers, a general in the armies of Louis XV., of Count Henri de Brühl, premier in the cabinet of Augustus II., King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, and of Robert Walpole, Count Orford, of Houghton Hall, England, a minister under George I. and George II. In these three collections acquired by Catherine II. were examples of Raffael, Rubens, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Poussin, Jordaens, Sebastiano del Piombo, Ter Borch, Ruysdael, Leonardo da Vinci, Parmigiano, Guido Reni, Salvator Rosa, Murillo, etc.



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THE "GLORY OF THE KREMLIN."

Spared by Napoleon, this Cathedral of the Assumption, the oldest church in Russia, was destroyed during a recent Bolshevik bombardment of the Kremlin. The sacrilege has shocked even one of the Bolshevik ministers, and on all sides arises the cry, "Even the Germans would not have done this."

destroyed in the Bolshevik riots. If there was no mercy shown it, what also, art lovers are now asking, has happened to the pictures of the Petrograd Gallery, one of the greatest collections in the world? If they have so far escaped they are, as Mr. W. H. Downes points out in the *Boston Transcript*, "exposed to all the dangers of civil war and invasion." And if the Bolsheviks could wreak destruction upon the churches of the Kremlin, would they be restrained from the pictures of the Hermitage? Belgian and French towns are said to be stripped of their portable art treasures. The galleries of Brussels and Antwerp have had to disgorge for the benefit of Berlin. The spirit of *Kultur*, which claims Shakespeare, Michelangelo, and Rodin—after he is dead and can no longer repudiate his adoption—doubtless justifies the thefts of fine art. Venice, too, can hope for no better fate if she falls and her art works have not been transported to places of safety. No one knows, says Mr.

"In 1772, at the sale in Paris of the Duc de Choiseul's collection, Catherine's representative bought eleven masterpieces, by Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Gerard Dow, Teniers, Wouverman, Berchem, and Murillo. In 1777 an important Paul Potter was bought in the same way. In 1780 the Empress acquired several fine works at the sale of the Gerrit Braamcamp collection in Amsterdam. Other good things were picked up at the sales of the Dezalier d'Argenville, Gotzkowski, Tronchin, Baron de Grimm, and Raphael Mengs collections. Catherine also commissioned a number of painters to work for her—among others Mengs, Angelica Kauffmann, and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The number of pictures added to the Hermitage Gallery by Czar Paul I. was not great. Under Alexander I. the principal purchases were of pictures by J. Vernet, J. Miel, J. L. de Marne, de Bicoeq, etc. In 1814, thirty-eight pictures from Malmaison, the residence of Empress Josephine, were acquired for about \$188,000. Many of these canvases had been a part of the collection of the Landgrave of Hesse, at Cassel, from which place they were taken by the French in 1806. They included a 'Holy Family' by Andrea del Sarto, a 'Madonna' by Carlo Dolci, several works by Paul Potter, a set of four landscapes by Claude Lorraine, examples of Cigoli, Teniers, Berchem, Jan Van der Heyden, and four pieces of sculpture by Canova.

"In 1814 the collection of Spanish pictures assembled by W. G. Coesvelt, a Dutch connoisseur, was bought for \$43,500. The number of these pictures was sixty-seven, to which seven more were added later. About fifty of the best of them are now in the Spanish Gallery of the Hermitage."

Besides acquisitions gained through her agents abroad, Russia was enriched by bequests from her great noblemen. In 1845 the Hermitage received through the will of the Grand Chamberlain Dimitry Tatistcheu, 182 paintings, most of them bought by him when ambassador to the Hapsburg Court at Vienna. The group, of more than forty Rembrandts, is "the biggest feather in the cap of the Hermitage Gallery," and Mr. Downes gives a few comments on these treasures:

"Abraham at Table with the Angels"; 'The Sacrifice of Abraham'; 'Joseph's Coat' (Waagen surmises that this work may be by Gerbrant Van den Eackhout); 'Potiphar's Wife Accusing Joseph'; 'The Fall of Haman'; 'Holy Family'; 'Return of the Prodigal Son' (formerly at Bonn, in the collection of Clement Augustus, Archbishop of Cologne, and at Paris, in the d'Amezune collection); 'The Parable of the Laborers of the Vineyard' (similar compositions were in the Hertford collection at Paris and the Van Cleef collection at Utrecht); 'The Denial of St. Peter'; 'Descent from the Cross' (from Cassel and Malmaison; a smaller version is at Munich); 'The Incredulity of St. Thomas' (from the Ph. Van Dyck collection); 'Danaë' (Crozat collection); 'The Blessing' (a variant of this in the Bridgewater Gallery); 'Rembrandt's Mother' (signed and dated 1654); 'Rembrandt's Mother' (from the Crozat collection); 'Rembrandt's Mother' (1643); 'Rembrandt's Mother' (Brühl collection); 'Portrait of the Calligrapher Lieven Willemsen van Coppenol' (Brühl collection; replicas in Cassel and the Lord Ashburton collection; same motive as the famous etching); 'Portrait of a Young Warrior' (in armor, with helmet ornamented with red feathers; a similar subject was formerly in the Reynolds collection); 'Portrait of an Old Jew'; 'Portrait of a Man' (in a fur cap and a red coat with a fur collar); 'A Young Jewish Woman' (1634); 'Portrait of a Turk' (from the Gotskofsky collection); 'Portrait of an Old Soldier'; 'Portrait of an Old Jew' (Duc de Morny collection); 'Portrait of an Old Man'; 'A Young Girl' (1657); 'Portrait of an Old Man'; 'Portrait of a Young Woman' (1656); 'Rabbi Manasseh Ben Israel' (Crozat collection); 'Portrait of a Man'; 'A Nun and a Child' (replica in Berlin); 'Portrait of an Aged Woman'; 'Portrait of an Aged Man' (Brühl collection); 'Portrait of a Young Man'; 'The Sweeper' (Crozat collection); 'Portrait of a Man' (1666); 'Portrait of a Young Man' (1634); 'Portrait of a Woman'; 'Arid Landscape'; 'View of the Rhine' (Dr. Crichton Collection)."

THE CLASSICS ON TRIAL FOR THEIR LIFE IN BRITAIN

THE CLASSICS are apparently on trial for their life in England. In the new world which will emerge after the war all things will become new, and education among them. Recognizing this, a headmaster of a famous English public school has proposed a fire-purged curriculum in which Greek is no longer to be compulsory and Latin required only in the lower school, that is, by boys up to fourteen. Dismay is expressed



ST. BASIL'S TOOK FIRE.

This fantastic church, which suffered during the bombardment of the Kremlin, is one of the wonders of Oriental architecture.

by Mr. Charles Whibley, in the London *Daily Mail*, who follows the same line of argument we reported of Professor West, of Princeton, in our issue of November 10. "The study of Greek and Latin has stood the test triumphantly of many centuries," Mr. Whibley reminds his readers, and "if there be a wiser training of the mind it has not yet been discovered." To a man reared on the foundation of classical education it is incredible that a boy should go through a public school "almost wholly ignorant of the languages upon which his forefathers grounded their knowledge of life and letters." He asks:

"How shall it profit him to prefer English literature before English history if he have no skill in the poetry and prose of Greece and Rome, upon which, consciously or unconsciously, the poetry and prose of his own land are firmly established?"

"Some years since the compulsory study of Latin was abolished from the *lycées* of France, and within a few years of its abolition the men of letters of France petitioned, without success I believe, that it should be restored. And they based their petition upon no fantastic love of the classics, but upon the solid ground that without Latin the writing of French visibly

decayed. What is true of French, a well-ordered tongue, is doubly true of our undisciplined English. How shall we learn to handle as we bought that hardest of all instruments, our English speech, unless we are trained to its use through the medium of Latin?"

The headmaster whose scheme strikes terror to Mr. Whibley proposes to "divide his school into three blocks, lower, middle, and upper," and "allow the boys to make a free choice among certain subjects which he offers for their study." Here, cries the writer, "we may detect the influence of the all-encroaching



POISONING HIS MIND.

—Kirby in the New York World.

democracy," for "a boy in any one of the six fourth forms need not learn what does not seem to accord with his temperament." Mr. Whibley expresses himself "surprized only that the selection of subjects is not put to the vote and decided by the preference of the odd boy." In other words:

"While all the boys will be expected to learn Scripture, history, English, Latin, French, mathematics, and geography, they will be offered a choice between Greek, German, and science. And 'those to whom languages are a burden and those who can show proof of special scientific ability and interest will be permitted to take up elementary physics and chemistry to the exclusion of a third language.' Those to whom languages are not a burden will be few indeed, and it will be only when physics and chemistry carry a heavier weight of tiresomeness that the happy boys will condescend to display any curiosity in French or Latin or English.

"And so the principle of personal option will be applied at every stage. The young heroes of the middle school will be asked to pronounce their judgment on the respective merits of English history and English literature—a foolish enterprise, since, while the study of history may afford some discipline for the mind, the study of literature, pursued at school, is but a thing of false sign-posts and borrowed appreciation. And as tho this were not enough, the same heroes will be expected to adjudicate upon the comparative usefulness of Latin and geography, two incompatibles the claims of which it might pass the wit of aged wisacres to adjust. It is consoling to reflect that the choice, once made, is not irreparable. 'It will be possible,' it is said, 'for a boy in the early stages who does not make a success of the subject which he has chosen to change to one of the other alternatives.' Poor boys! I have no doubt that they will shift from one to the other as their fancy and their idleness prompt them, and if they fail to find for themselves what the headmaster calls a 'soft option' they will at least save themselves the trouble of delving deep into everything.

"In the upper school the boys will be free to follow each his own bent. This is reasonable enough; it is not reasonable that among the subjects selected for specialization should be preliminary medical work and engineering. It is no part of a school's business to train engineers or doctors, and the smatter-

ing thus given would probably need to be unlearned in hospital or workshop. But the chief objection which I have to this new and ingenious method of education is the principle of free choice. Boys in the fourth form have not the knowledge nor the intelligence to decide what subject they shall adopt for their own. Wherever the system has been tried it has led to the same failure in discipline. At fourteen we do not perceive the direction of our talent, and the boy who is allowed to do what he pleases will listen to the voice of the tempter, who counsels ease, or prefer geography to Latin, its whimsical alternative, because a friend has shown him the way."

The past three years proves to Mr. Whibley that the public schools, which knew the old classical training, have not failed the nation:

"They have provided us with as gallant a set of officers as ever came to the leadership of a hastily improvised army. The lessons of discipline which the boys had willingly learned, the habits of command which they had acquired in their playing-fields, were turned instantly to the best account. The boys distinguished themselves as officers, not because they had mastered this or that subject, but because they had been taught to be men who could give orders or render obedience, whichever was required of them, and because they had not thought too selfishly about what would profit them in their future career."

NEW YORK'S DISLOYAL SCHOOL-TEACHERS

BARELY EMERGING from a Gary campaign, the New York public schools are agitated over the discovery of disloyalty among teachers resulting in the suspension of three and the transfer of six others. To show that the Americanism of teachers should be without question, it is only necessary to point out that of the 66,000 high-school pupils of the city 40,000 are either foreign-born or have foreign parents. "No free-speech question is involved," says the *New York Globe*, "when the demand is made that public moneys shall not be expended to poison the thoughts of the oncoming generation." The *New York Times* charges that "in the very places where Americanization, the teaching and learning of democratic ideals, are most needed, instruction has been given far too often by the half-baked disciples of socialism, internationalism, pro-Germanism, the curse and paralysis of democracy abroad." The *Times* further charges that—

"Insolence, revolt against the educational authorities, a selfish class spirit, have been but too common among many of the school-teachers of New York. These old faults have been ascribed to politics, to favoritism, to imperfect supervision, to an unwieldy Board of Education. The new indiscipline is of a darker and more dangerous sort. We see teachers practising or fomenting sedition and disloyalty, teachers who oppose the war, who don't believe in Liberty bonds. We see the Board of Education transferring, instead of dismissing, some of these disloyal teachers, giving them new subjects to infect. Mr. Churchill is right there—they should be dismissed. No wonder the patriotic people in the districts to which the teachers have been assigned resent the transfer. We see two of the teachers suspended from that nursery of antipatriotism, the De Witt Clinton High School, admitting that 'the spirit of the Clinton students is very free and in the direction of open-minded liberalism.' We know what freedom and open-minded liberalism, what 'democracy' and 'radicalism' are meant. Emma Goldman, just out of jail, making use of her liberty to preach revolution and Russification, is an open-minded liberal. So is the young soap-box spouter, arrested on Thursday and again Friday, for denouncing the Government."

The New York situation is described in a letter to *The Times* signed by B. S. Allen, and dated from New York University:

"Ever since the outbreak of the war I have been hearing of the brazen, outspoken disloyalty of teachers who were intrusted with the care of the coming generation of Americans. My informants were not sensation-mongers, but reliable men and women, colleagues, in fact, of the disloyalists in question. One teacher complained of his discomfort in the atmosphere of his school, where he virtually stood alone in the midst of a pestilence-

tial pacifism. Another informed me how a high-school teacher, when the children not long ago gave a celebration in honor of Joffre in Central Park, remarked loudly to bystanders: 'You have been applauding one of the greatest murderers of his generation.' Another teacher told me that only recently a high-school instructor, American-born but of German ancestry, severely reprimanded a student 'for insulting the Kaiser,' because the boy had drawn, in a school paper, a cartoon of himself leading the imperial war-lord by a well-deserved halter. The evidence is cumulative and wide-spread, and it must fill every true American with moral nausea to think of such instructors for our youth."

The specific charges against the three suspended men may be taken as symptomatic of the disease which has come to afflict the public-school system, where two-thirds of the personnel is unassimilated Americanism:

"Thomas Mufson:

"That the said Thomas Mufson, as teacher of English in the De Witt Clinton High School, fails to live up to his duty as teacher, inasmuch as he conceives it proper to maintain before his classes an attitude of strict neutrality in class discussions dealing with—

"(a) The relative merits of anarchism as compared with the present Government of the United States.

"(b) The duty of every one to support the Government of the United States in all measures taken by the Federal Government to insure the proper conduct of the present war."

"A. Henry Schmeer:

"That the said A. Henry Schmeer stated that patriotism should not be discussed in the De Witt Clinton High School. That the said A. Henry Schmeer stated that persons wearing the uniform of a soldier of the United States should not be permitted to address the student body in the assemblies of the De Witt Clinton High School.

"That the said A. Henry Schmeer stated that the Board of Education has no right to institute military training in the schools.

"That in or about the year 1917, the said A. Henry Schmeer wrote a bibliography of contemporary literature, copies of which he caused to be placed on sale in the store of the De Witt Clinton High School, which contained references to works which should not have been called to the attention of the students of the school."

"Samuel D. Schmalhausen:

"That the said Samuel D. Schmalhausen considers it not to be his duty to develop in the students under his control instinctive respect for the President of the United States as such, Governor of the State of New York as such, and other Federal, State, and municipal officers as such.

"That in making written criticisms of a certain letter dated October 22, 1917, addrest to the President of the United States, written by H. Herman, pupil under his instruction, the said Samuel D. Schmalhausen failed to make such criticisms of the contents of the said letter as would lead the pupil to perceive the gross disloyalty involved in his point of view as expressed in the said letter.

"That the said Samuel D. Schmalhausen stated that as an instructor of the said pupil he would consider it proper to allow the said pupil to write and to read aloud to his classmates similar seditious letters addrest to the President of the United States.

"That the said Samuel D. Schmalhausen, as evidenced by newspaper articles printed over his signature, has a concept of his function as teacher that renders him unfit to be an instructor of high-school students."

A spokesman for the Clintonian propagandists has been quoted as talking about "the befuddling, irrelevant issues of patriotism, loyalty, and Liberty bonds," "the emotional mob spirit," and as trying to make out that the action of the Board of Education against the accused teachers is "a brutality of officials against 'democracy' and 'free speech.'" There is a reminder in the *New York Sun* that—

"The lure of individualism can be too strong, just as the routine of system can be too deadening. Our schools must to a certain extent provide uniform instruction, and that is impossible where teachers of fixt political or religious ideas attempt to originate a curriculum. The few teachers who have been charged with inculcating disloyal thoughts have perhaps sinned as much against the theory of national education as against the Government."

Commenting on the report that some of the school-teachers have shown themselves "too mighty and aloof" to take a loyalty pledge, *The Times* avers:

"Every man and every woman of them should be made to take such a pledge or be thrown out immediately upon refusal. It is unthinkable that treason and revolution or the coquetting of sappy minds with ideas destructive of the American State should be shielded, that the minds of thousands of children imperfectly acquainted with the American polity and exposed to influences unfriendly to it should, in their most elastic and



A CRITICAL VIEW OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

"How dare you have ideas differing from mine?"

—Cesaire in the *New York Evening Post*.

malleable stage, be poisoned with hideous errors and falsehoods such as are driving Russia toward the destruction of her democratic hope.

"The Board of Education should root out all the disloyal or doubtful teachers. The little private war of these misguided or out-of-equilibrium persons in the United States must stop."

Subsequent meetings of teachers and taxpayers in various parts of New York took action in respect to the accused teachers. According to newspaper reports, the Teachers' Union, meeting at the Washington Irving High School, passed a resolution declaring that the teachers had not received a square deal, and it was voted "to give these teachers 'legal, moral, and financial support.'" A later meeting of teachers and taxpayers held at Terrace Garden tabled a resolution supporting the instructors in question. In Brooklyn the teachers of the Commercial High School voted 73 to 7 "to give all their aid to the stamping out of disloyalty on the part of teachers and pupils and to report any opposition to the Federal authorities." But:

"The Brooklyn meeting of the Teachers' Association's executive committee was more generally in sympathy with the De Witt Clinton teachers. The resolution protesting against the transfer of six of them was applauded in so far as its sentiment was concerned, but was referred back to the committee on a question of phraseology. It also asked for a fair and impartial trial for the transferred instructors."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WAR-WORK OF THE Y. W. C. A.

NOW THAT THE DRIVE for the Y. M. C. A. fund is over and the results show such gratifying success, another drive is on with the second letter of the rubric changed to W. The Y. W. C. A. are more modest in their expectation and aim at a fund of \$4,000,000. Perhaps by the time we appear before our readers this goal will have been reached. Some of the money will go for the hostess houses in the cantonments, which will serve as rendezvous for the soldiers and their women friends. But a large portion of these four

"The cafeteria is an institution which the Y. W. C. A. has used and developed in a most useful manner, and its experience is being applied in war-work.

"In response to the requests of commandants and the Federal Commission on Training-camp Activities fourteen hostess houses have been established and four more are to be ready soon. These form a social center for relatives who come to visit the men in the camp. Sometimes the houses are inside the grounds, as at Plattsburg, and sometimes they are outside, according to conditions. A tent was opened for 'hospitality service' at Camp Mills, L. I. This will not only provide for temporary needs, but will enable the workers to study the situation and decide how many houses will be needed.

"Some of the smaller houses have been put up at a cost of \$500; those at the larger cantonments will cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000. The one at Ayer, Mass., will be about three times the size of the one that was used in Plattsburg. In addition to affording a meeting-place for the men and their families and friends, there will be a check-room, secretary's office, rest-room for women, small nursery for children, and a kitchen and arrangements for serving light refreshments.

"Some of the camps are so far from the towns that women who have come from a distance would be greatly inconvenienced if there was no such place to give them information, refreshment, and help. For the camps where the distance is greatest, as in New Mexico, it may be found necessary to provide places where the women may stay overnight."

Women for the foreign service are chosen with the view to their special adaptability:

"Two women have already gone to Russia, two others are on their way, and five others will soon follow. The work in Russia is largely an industrial problem. Wages are high, but the purchasing power of the money is less. Food is scarce and high. Miss Clarissa H. Spencer, for the last three years acting secretary executive for the Foreign Department of the National Board, is a linguist and a woman of experience in several foreign countries. With her went Miss Elizabeth Boies, a graduate of Smith College, who acted as hostess and adviser to thousands of girls in the amusement and refreshment concession at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco. When the American troops were sent to the Mexican border Miss Boies was sent to investigate the work for girls in Texas and Arizona.

"In France Y. W. C. A. workers have responded to the need for help in the housing, long hours, and other industrial conditions that have come up with the war. Mary A. Dingman is carrying to France the experience of industrial members in the American associations. Visitation of factories, organization of clubs and councils have been efficient means for American co-operation. Investigation and experiment will show how the women of France who are working in munitions-factories and other unusual employments can better their conditions, and another young woman will look after the interests of the nurses near each American base hospital."

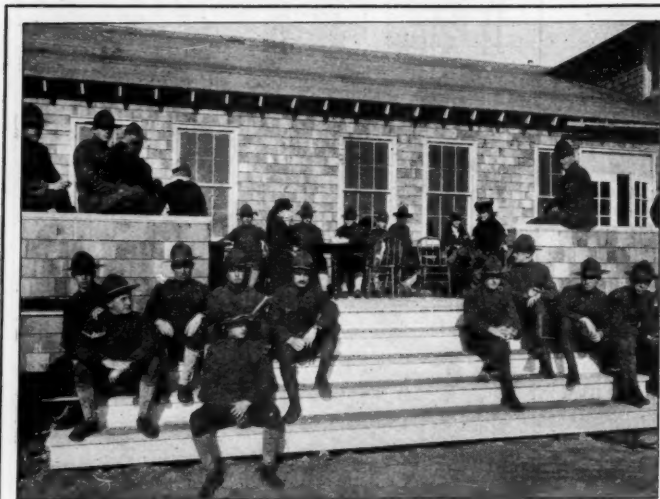
A Patriotic League, promoted by the Junior War-Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., exacts a pledge which embodies, they say, "an idea and an ideal." Girls of every race and creed are eligible after taking this oath:

"I pledge to express my patriotism:

"By doing better than ever before whatever work I have to do;

"By rendering whatever special service I can at this time to my community and country;

"By living up to the highest standards of character and honor, and by helping others to do the same."



A SUNNY, SOCIAL SIDE OF CAMP-LIFE.

The Hostess House at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., where enlisted men meet their women visitors.

million will be used abroad, particularly in France. Sight is often lost of the multitudes of women who are employed in munition-factories both here and abroad, and in the clothing-factories of the South. In France, says *The Congregationalist* (Boston), "women who are working in twelve-hour shifts in munition-factories need sorely such wholesome places of resort as the Y. W. C. A. affords." It adds:

"The presence in these lands of more good women of the capable, sensible type who will help their sisters engaged in manual labor is much desired. So important is this women's campaign that leaders like Miss Margaret Slattery have been taken from their regular occupations to address great mass-meetings in different parts of the country and to reinforce the corps of regular Y. W. C. A. workers who are striving night and day to meet the emergency thrust upon them."

The problem of the girl workers is one with which the Y. W. C. A. is well fitted to wrestle, says a writer in the *New York Herald*, because this organization has had an industrial department for a number of years:

"In some of the factories, as, for example, at the clothing-factory in Charleston, S. C., the women work in shifts of ten hours each in buildings that have not been equipped for their comfort. This factory is next door to the navy-yard, and the commandant has worked in sympathy with the Y. W. C. A. officers, who have sought to provide better housing for the women, and has furnished them with a recreation house where women may meet their men friends under proper conditions.

THE MASSACHUSETTS "ANTI-AID" LAW

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY added a large foundation-stone in Massachusetts in her recent election. She passed the "antiaid" amendment to her Constitution, and henceforth doles out her public moneys only to such institutions as are publicly controlled. This is a position long ago taken in the State of New York, upon which fact the *New York Times* felicitates itself, remarking that "religious liberty was a long time coming in the Puritan Commonwealth," and hence it was natural that this step should be delayed. "Not till 1833 did the Congregational Church cease to be the State Church," after having been supported by taxation for more than two hundred years. Colleges continued to receive such benefits; but it was a Catholic, Mr. Martin Lomasney, who framed the amendment recently carried. The *New York Times* thus characterizes:

"The amendment guarantees the free exercise of religion; continues the provision in the present Constitution that money appropriated for the common schools shall be spent only on schools under town or city authority; prohibits public aid to any institution of learning where any denominational doctrine is taught, or to any educational, charitable, or religious institution not owned and controlled by the public; prohibits public aid to any church, religious denomination, or society; authorizes the State to contract with private institutions for the support of the sick, deaf and dumb, blind, injured, persons unable to support or take care of themselves; provides that no inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution shall be deprived of the religious services of his own faith, be compelled to attend those of another faith, or have religious instruction forced upon him.

"This amendment, securing, if rather late, religious liberty, driving religious controversies out of politics, ending the bickerings among the various religions for their share of State pay, was voted for by 90 per cent. of the Catholic and Protestant delegates and all the Jewish delegates. It seemed clear enough, but there was the inevitable misapprehension and bitterness that religious questions so unreligiously stir. The amendment was 'anti-God,' and so forth. Cardinal O'Connell, doubtless under a misconception, announced that any Catholic voting for the amendment would be 'a traitor to the Church.' Both Catholic and Protestant institutions, accustomed to the largess, bewailed the prospect of its loss. The people saw more clearly, just as the Catholic laity saw more clearly than the eminent prelate."

The *Boston Transcript* sees the best Americanism in the manner of this amendment's passage, saying:

"There has been exercised by the electorate precisely that doctrine of the supremacy of Church authority within matters affecting the Church, and of the equal supremacy of each citizen's conscience in matters affecting his citizenship, for which the amendment itself stands. Where there is public control, the amendment declares, there public subsidy may be permitted to follow. Where there is private control, whether that control is Protestant, Catholic, corporate, or institutional, the money of the public shall not be voted. The private and the public function shall not be confused, tho each be supreme within its own field. Massachusetts has gone upon record, openly and liberally, for this principle in the Commonwealth, and the Bay State has declared itself a community where schism does not obscure the course that leads to the best good of society."

The question, says the *New York Evening Post*, is "delicate everywhere," but "especially delicate" in Massachusetts.

"As many private institutions in any State are under Catholic control, consideration of the matter meant raising a question the discussion of which, even in this country of separation between Church and State, is fraught with the danger of sectarian bitterness. . . . It was hoped that the agreement in the Convention would prevent bitterness in the general discussion before the voters, and to a large extent this proved true."

FOOD FOR PACIFISM

AN AMERICAN PACIFIST MARTYR as an offering to the Kaiser has been a gift desired by "the serpentine tribe of conspirators who have steadily pursued their devious policy of paralyzing the arm of the Government." Honest pacifists also have taken heart to speak out publicly when they read of the assault on the Cincinnati clergyman, Mr. Bigelow, because he professed to hold pacifist convictions. "The brutal assaulters," says *The Churchman* (New York), "have struck a terrible blow at the very cause they pretended to safeguard." Their act was "worse than a crime—it was a



WHERE ENLISTED MEN AND GIRLS CAN FRATERNIZE.
The Hostess House here shown is at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and is the only one which entertains an ambulance corps.

blunder." This paper argues that "if we believe that the most solemn Christian duty of the American people at the present hour is the bending of all our energies, spiritual and material, toward the destruction of the creed of militarism, then the worst aspect of the Bigelow affair is not its menace to law, nor its brutality, but the added burden it places upon our President in his arduous task of keeping the heart and resources of America bent upon the stupendous task of the war." We read further:

"Crimes can be expiated; the disgust they create brings a reaction and produces a deterrent, but a blunder can, by releasing so many explosive elements, often shake the whole political structure. Already, within a few days after the announcement of this crime, we are seeing its first fruits. Mr. La Follette at once breaks forth from the cover where he had been driven and greedily feeds upon the outraged feelings of the pacifists. Again he stands forth as a defender of the oppressed. . . .

"But not only have men like Mr. La Follette and those who are brazenly working for Germany been given comfort by the assault upon Mr. Bigelow. Where the incident is likely to do the greatest harm is in increasing the emotional tension of the honest pacifists who are conscientiously following their Christian convictions. It strengthens all their inhibitions to right perspective. Those whose poise was already disturbed by brooding upon a single and detached problem of the war will now find their obsession increased to explosive violence. Freedom of speech has been imperiled. Increasingly now it must seem to them that more important than stamping out German militarism, more perilously immediate as a problem than safeguarding Europe and America against a repetition of the horrors of this war, is this question that has been feverishly racing through their brains, whether anything can justify our being robbed of our right to think aloud. Crimes like that reported in Cincinnati supply new energy for their nerves and gloss with false pathos the whole terrible issue. It makes Mr. Wilson's almost intolerable burden still harder to bear. The Churches in their

denunciation of the Bigelow affair, or any like it that may follow, must keep a right judgment. In the regret and shame that we feel over the crime we must not lose our balance. The deed shall not be given over as a tool into the hands of those who are trying to tie Mr. Wilson's hands. It can, if we let it, do more harm to the cause that patriotic Americans and the whole of Christendom should have at heart this hour than the burning of ships of grain as they lie at our docks, the crippling of our industries by strikes, or the ceaseless vigilance of German sympathizers. It can sap the will of America by clouding our understanding of the dominant issue now before the world."

MISSIONS AFTER THREE YEARS OF WAR

A REACTION AGAINST CHRISTIANITY prevailed throughout the mission fields of the world upon the outbreak of the war. Had this attitude continued, it might have been the end of the Christian religion outside a few nations of the West. The counter-reaction, however, happened, says the Rev. James L. Barton, foreign secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, "when the East understood the object for which England was fighting and what later led the United States to take a hand in the great world-conflict." Dr. Barton recently completed a course of lectures at Andover Theological Seminary on the general theme of the effect of the war on foreign missions and a résumé of his discourses is given in the *Boston Transcript*, from which we quote. The present attitude of the Allies, he is reported to have said, "as they fight for justice and righteousness and the rights of unprotected humanity already commands the hearty approval of followers of all religions, including the great body of the Mohammedan world." The evidence showing this cooperation on the moral issue, the lecturer averred, is overwhelming. First he shows how German missions have suffered from the war:

"Germany had put great emphasis upon her mission work in her colonies, including the four large colonial possessions in Africa, as well as those in the islands of the Pacific. As the German missionaries in the German colonies immediately joined the colors at the outbreak of hostilities, it was inevitable that they should be treated as belligerents when the German forces were overcome. It is an interesting fact that the German societies have made violent complaint against Great Britain for returning to Germany missionaries in Africa who were taken bearing arms and in German uniform. The complaint is that Great Britain was so unmindful of German missionary interests that she willfully deported the missionaries, not allowing them to remain in their missionary work, utterly ignoring her own repeated statement that all the German missionaries of war age in the colonies joined the colors at once when hostilities began. Investigation on the part of the lecturer through the colonial authorities in Great Britain has shown beyond possibility of question that the German missionaries showed themselves so good belligerents that nothing remained but to remove them from the territory occupied, and rather than intern them in Africa or in Great Britain they were given safe passage to their homes in Germany.

"Other German missionaries in India and other British colonies have also been restrained in their work because of their persistent hostility to the local government. There have been many flagrant cases where endeavor was made on the part of these alien missionaries to stir up the natives and call local uprisings against the local government. This went on to such an extent that the Indian Government was compelled to intern a large number of these missionaries. Because of these conditions the German missions have severely suffered in all parts of the world."

The lecturer dwelt quite fully on the fact, already known in part, that the Kaiser attempted to use the Moslems against the Allies by stirring up their fanaticism and precipitating a religious war:

"At the outbreak of the war, under Germany there were little more than two millions of Moslems. These were mostly in the German colony of the Kameruns in tropical Africa. Under British rule there were over ninety millions, with between twenty and thirty millions each under France and Russia. Germany

soon lost the Kameruns, so there were under the German Government at the time practically no Moslems. The Kaiser from 1898 had been cultivating Mohammedans in Turkey and had given the Sultan of Turkey to understand that Germany was the real protector of Islam around the world, even allowing the impression to be fixt that he himself was a Moslem and that Germany's sympathies were with Mohammedans. Half-tone pictures have been printed in official Turkish papers in Constantinople showing the ruins of churches and cathedrals in Belgium that the German troops had destroyed, accompanied by the declaration that if those troops had been Christians they never would have destroyed a Christian church, therefore they must have been Moslems. That argument seemed to be conclusive for a time in Turkey.

"If the Kaiser had succeeded in precipitating a religious war, with the Mohammedans in their fanatical zeal attacking all non-Moslems who were neither German nor Austrian, the world would have been bathed in blood as never before in all history and the rule of England and France and Russia would have been shaken to their foundation by the uprising of the Moslems in these different countries; but the reverse happened, contrary to every expectation of the Kaiser. From every Mohammedan country, even from the leading Mohammedans in Turkey itself, one universal protest was raised against Turkey's unholy and unwarranted alliance with Germany and Austria. This protest came from practically every Mohammedan country in the world. This rise of Arabia against Turkey was Arabia's protest against Turkey's alliance with Germany. This attempt on the part of the Kaiser to precipitate a holy war has not only resulted in the disruption of Mohammedanism, but in increasing the loyalty of Mohammedan countries to England, France, and Russia, and in the final repudiation of the Sultan of Turkey as the Calif of Islam."

The war has broken up for the present, it seems, the inter-denominational, international missionary organizations which reached their culmination at the Edinburgh Missionary Conference in 1910. How the organization there formed has been torn apart we read here:

"The continuation committee there launched had been remarkably successful in binding together the Protestant missionary forces of the world under an organization that had for its chairman Dr. John R. Mott, and its vice-chairman, Prof. Julius Richter, of Berlin. Since Dr. Mott served on the President's commission to Russia, the German members of this committee have repudiated him as chairman of the committee, declaring that he has now shown himself to be no longer a neutral and making official and formal declaration that they can not recognize him as chairman of the committee.

"Another question has arisen as to whether plans should not be inaugurated by the Protestant missionary bodies of the world to put all foreign work upon a supernatural basis so that in case of any future war, no matter what countries were involved, missionaries, their institutions and their work, should remain absolutely undisturbed. The suggestion has come officially from the National Missionary Society of Sweden in an official communication to Secretary James L. Barton, chairman of the American National Committee representing the mission societies of North America. This matter will have full consideration when the war is over, altho many difficulties appear in the way of the achievement."

Turkey is looked upon as by no means an unpromising field for future missionary enterprises:

"A large number of Americans, about three hundred, have remained in Turkey, carrying on educational and other work, but giving their special strength to the distribution of relief. Many of the educational institutions are going on with full attendance even since the breaking of diplomatic relations with Turkey. There is strong reason to feel that radical changes will take place in Turkey as soon as the war ceases, which will give a larger freedom for the development of American institutions there. Some of these plans that are now under consideration can not be given to the public at the present time, but much preparation is being made looking toward such a protection of that country, and especially of the non-Moslem peoples, that most of the difficulties which have confronted all missionary work there for the last half-century will be removed. We must not forget that the Turkish atrocities have not been committed by the masses of the people, but only by a small percentage; neither can we forget that the officials of Turkey to-day do not represent the best Mohammedan element in Turkey, but only a small group."



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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

FIFTY OF THE YEAR'S BEST HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR ADULTS —TWENTY-FIVE FOR CHILDREN

READERS will find in this and following pages THE LITERARY DIGEST'S annual selected lists of books suitable for holiday gifts, the lists being restricted to fifty books for adults and twenty-five for young persons. In making them up, the aim of our editorial department has been to choose only such books as its judgment could commend as among the very best of the year for the purpose named. This is our twelfth presentation of an annual Christmas-list of books for holiday gifts.

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have been acting as purchasing agents for books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. Orders for such books will be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added. Such orders should be addressed to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

I

THE FIFTY FOR ADULTS

Aldrich, Mildred. *On the Edge of the War-Zone.* Illustrated. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.25. Postage, 10 cents.

Miss Aldrich's new book, like its predecessor, "A Hilltop on the Marne," is a collection of letters written to a friend in America (September 16, 1914-April 8, 1917). It continues the story which thrilled so many readers from the moment when the Germans were driven back almost at the door of the author's quaint old French country home to the moment when the news came of America's entrance into the war. Every one knows that Miss Aldrich can write and that she has a very human, observant eye, and a unique understanding of the French mind under the stress of the war. Her experiences have been very varied since she wrote her famous eye-witness's story of the "miracle of the Marne." Her new book is packed with incidents and observations of the pathos and beauty of the French spirit in its days of tragic effort and endurance.

Bigelow, Francis Hill. *Historic Silver of the Colonies.* Illustrated. Pp. 444. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$6. Postage, 16 cents.

Naturally, such a book as this comprehensive and detailed description about all historic silver and its makers from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century is largely technical. There is a confusing mass of genealogical information and dates which would appeal principally to the collector or student, but there is, too, much that is interesting for the general reader in the accounts of the various forms of Colonial silver, domestic and ecclesiastical—standing cups, beakers, tumblers, cauldrons, tankards, flagons, chalices, sconces, porringers, and countless other varieties. The marks of identification are many and ingenious, but what interests the lay reader most is their association with men famous in history, Puritan leaders, merchants, governors, and literary celebrities. It would be impossible to speak of all the specially illustrated specimens of the silversmith's art; suffice it to say their variety is endless and many of them are

beautiful. The anecdotes that enliven these pages are of like variety and interest.

Blackwell, Alice Stone [edited by]. *The Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution: Reminiscences and Letters of Madame Breshkovsky.* With frontispiece. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2. Postage, 12 cents.

"Babushka"—dear little grandmother—Catherine Breshkovsky is the heroine—and certainly the most winning figure of the Russian revolution. During fifty of her seventy years she was constantly under police surveillance under the old régime, and for thirty years she was an exile in Siberia. As the godmother of the new Russia, it is well known that one of the first of Kerensky's acts, when he came into power, was to order her liberation; and her triumphant return to Petrograd was one of the brightest incidents in the great revolution. As many Americans know, Madame Breshkovsky visited this country in 1904, making the acquaintance of many friends of Russian freedom. Miss Blackwell, who met her at this time, has compiled this volume from Babushka's interviews and letters. Her story is one of the most dramatic of modern times, and one that will reassure readers who are inclined to lose patience with Russia in her hour of trial.

Champney, Elizabeth W. and Frere. *The Romance of Old Japan.* Fully illustrated in color and black and white. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50. Postage, 16 cents.

Mrs. Champney's new book, uniform with "The Romance of Old Belgium," is a treasury of the ancient legends of the Island Empire. In preparing it she has collaborated with Frere Champney, who contributes not only a series of illustrations in color but also a chapter on Japanese architecture, on which he is a well-known authority. The other illustrations include reproductions of the work of Hokusai and many photographs. This is the seventh of Mrs. Champney's charming books on the romance of the historic past in various countries.

Chapin, Anna Alice. *Greenwich Village.* With 16 full-page illustrations by Allan Gilbert Cram. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Boxed, \$2.50. Postage, 14 cents.

Who does not know Greenwich Village, New York's Latin Quarter, home of poverty-stricken artists and romantic poets, haunt of the adventurous, the picturesque, the idealistic, and the unconventional, relic of the New York that was, historically, architecturally, and, in many ways, humanly the most fascinating spot on Manhattan Island? It is a unique survival, this quaint, Old-World region of the bustling metropolis; and while it has been the scene of many novels and stories, it has probably never before been painted at full-length in a book. Miss Chapin has diligently assembled all its points of interest in this holiday volume, to which Allan Gilbert Cram contributes sixteen full-page illustrations. They have produced a charming memorial of one of the most interesting spots in America.

Clarke, George Herbert (edited by). *A Treasury of War Poetry*. British and American Poems of the World-War. With introduction and notes. Bound in flexible cloth. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.25; in limp leather, \$3. Postage, 12 cents.

Professor Clarke, of the department of English in the University of Tennessee, has gathered in this book one hundred and thirty poems by English and American poets, dealing with the World War. Kipling, Galsworthy, Noyes, Rupert Brooke, Walter de la Mare, Henry van Dyke, Alan Seeger, Vachel Lindsay, and Robert Bridges are among the names represented, but many less-known poets have been included whose work expresses in a memorable way, either from personal experience or imaginative understanding, the spirit of these tragic years. Many of the poems have been inaccessible to other anthologists, and Professor Clarke has provided illuminating notes to the whole collection. The book is offered in two bindings, flexible cloth and leather.

Clark, John Spencer. *The Life of John Fiske*. With portraits and facsimiles of interesting manuscripts, etc. 8vo, 2 vols. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$7.50. Postage, 28 cents.

This is the long-awaited official life of the most eminent and the most interesting of later American historians, the work of one of John Fiske's lifelong friends, who was associated with him in his philosophical studies, and as a member of the publishing house of James R. Osgood & Co. Mr. Fiske's career was a crowded one, and Mr. Clark was in touch with it at every point. He tells the story of the famous historian's New England boyhood, his early literary struggles, his close association with the famous Darwin-Huxley-Spencer group, his life as a lecturer on American history, his friendships, and his contributions to philosophy and literature. No book of more general interest to a thoughtful reader is likely to appear in a long time; certainly no book presenting a more engaging personality.

Crane, Stephen. *The Red Badge of Courage*. Bound in semiflexible fabricoid. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1. Postage, 12 cents.

Stephen Crane's famous story of the Civil War has weathered twenty years or more of fame, and its marvelous picture of the emotions of the battle-field has naturally brought it thousands of new readers of late. Messrs. Appleton, therefore, have taken this occasion to reissue the book in an attractive cheap edition. With "The Red Badge of Courage" Crane introduced into our literature methods of fiction which had produced immortal works in other countries but had hitherto been unknown to American authorship. "The greatest American genius since Poe," as he has been called, his work should be familiar to every reader. This new edition contains an appreciative introduction by Arthur Gay Empey, author of "Over the Top," who says of it: "The Red Badge of Courage" is not a story of war. It is war, the real unvarnished thing. I have met every one of the characters on the fire-step of the trenches in France."

Cram, Mildred. *Old Seaport Towns of the South*. Frontispiece in color and many other illustrations by Allan Gilbert Cram. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Boxed, \$2.50. Postage, 14 cents.

This is the record, with pen and pencil, of a journey "by train, boat, automobile, back, and afoot," among the old seaport towns of the South Atlantic coast, from Baltimore to Galveston. Mr. and Mrs. Cram took their time and quite evidently



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In placing some recent large orders with you, we explained these facts to your representative, and he requested that we write this letter, outlining our experience.

Hence this communication, which we are glad to write because we believe you are entitled to commendation for the development of Neolin Soles.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) T. W. McGovern, Manager.
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Soles

enjoyed themselves, which is just what their readers would have wanted them to do. Hampton Roads, Newport News, Norfolk and Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa, New Orleans and Key West are among the eighteen towns that figure in this book. Mrs. Cram describes, while Mr. Cram pictures gardens, harbors, theaters, ships, and people—in short, everything that appealed to them either in the romantic aspect of the old South or the bustling, energetic aspect of the new.

Cobern, Camden M. (D.D., Litt.D.). *The New Archeological Discoveries.* With 113 illustrations from photographs. Pp. 732. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$3 net. Postage, 16 cents.

It has already been pointed out in these columns that Dr. Cobern's work from the standpoint of the layman as well as the divine gives a concise yet thorough summary of archeological discoveries in the past two decades in all lands, in so far as they in any important way cast light on the New-Testament writings or the life of the primitive Christian. While filled with illuminating material that will be prized by Bible students, it is written in a style so popular as to make a strong appeal.

For example, it tells in graphic language of the discovery in Egypt during recent years of a vast collection of papyri dating from the first century of the Christian era, which prove conclusively that the Greek in which the New Testament was written was the language of the masses, the vernacular of the day, in which business and personal letters, contracts, petitions, court records, etc., were set down; in fact, that it was the "vulgar tongue" of home, market, and street, as opposed to that of the schools. Dr. Cobern brings the life and the customs of the early Christians before us in astonishing detail. His remarkable volume will provide pastor, teacher, and lecturer with a rich store of material, and give to general readers a fund of attractive information regarding life and manners among Christians under the Roman Empire.

Dwight, H. O. *Persian Miniatures.* With illustrations. Pp. xviii-328. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$3 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Persia has always been a name to conjure with. The present volume has all the atmosphere of charm and oriental coloring that its title would lead one to expect. While Persia is somewhat of a backwater nowadays, it is impossible to predict at what moment it may not leap into prominence through some turn of the tide of war, and this intimate description of the author's sojourn in a Persian town will go far toward making us familiar with an ancient and engaging people. His experience was full of unexpected discoveries from the science of tubless bathing to the inner mysteries of the manufacture of Persian rugs, anent which he gives a lot of useful and practical information. The whole book is full of vivid pictures of life in strange places.

Davis, Charles Belmont (edited by). *Adventures and Letters of Richard Harding Davis.* Fully illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50. Postage, 14 cents.

Here is a biography that really has the character of a romance. Richard Harding Davis was almost a legendary figure from his boyhood, and certainly no American has ever known how to extract so much adventure from life. As newspaper man, war-correspondent, soldier of fortune, and story-

teller he had an unfailing knack of being on the spot where the greatest possible interest and excitement were going forward. But few of his readers, perhaps, knew that he was also an inveterate and a capital letter-writer. His brother, Charles Belmont Davis, has now collected his correspondence and woven it about the personal narrative of the author's life. The book is copiously illustrated with portraits and photographs, many of them taken in various parts of the world by Davis himself.

Edwards, George Wharton. *Vanished Halls and Cathedrals of France.* Illustrated in color and monotone by the artist. 11 x 8 inches. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company. Boxed, \$6. Postage, 20 cents.

Mr. Edwards's sumptuous volumes have been a feature of the holiday season for several years; and as an American artist and tourist long familiar with the ravaged regions of northern France he was peculiarly equipped to write this new volume. He describes and pictures the now vanished glories of Reims, Noyon, Arras, Léon, Verdun, St. Quentin, and many other towns and villages of which we have been hearing so much, and in so tragic a way, of late. The great tower of Senlis, old St. Pierre of Noyon, Gerbeville's historic hall, and the keep of Coucy-le-Château are among the vanished splendors that live again under Mr. Edwards's pen and pencil. The volume is printed on specially made paper and richly bound.

Empey, Arthur Guy. *Over the Top.* Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

"Over the Top" is probably the most successful of all the books that have been written about the war. It is the purely personal story of a man who has been through it and whose cheery good humor and keen eye have enabled him to tell exactly what it means to be cut with a bayonet, to taste poison gas, to dig trenches, to rescue comrades under fire, to do night-scouting between the lines, to fire a machine gun, and to keep a sunny spirit to the end. Sergeant Empey was one of the first Americans to see actual service in France; he lived a year and a half in the mud of the trenches and was wounded seven times. Finally incapacitated for service, he is now lecturing through this country, and thousands of Americans have heard him tell part of his story from the platform. His whole story is said to be about the best-selling book of any description of the year.

Faris, John T. *Old Roads Out of Philadelphia.* With 117 illustrations and map. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$4. Postage, 16 cents.

Mr. Faris, a Philadelphian himself and steeped in American history, has had the happy thought of tracing out the points of interest, the sites and buildings of historic association, along the highways that lead out from Philadelphia, within a radius of thirty-five miles. In this volume he tells the stories of ten of these old roads—the King's Highway, the Baltimore Turnpike, the Gulph Road, the Old York Road, the Bristol Turnpike, and five others. Even their names are redolent of historic interest, and Mr. Faris found that his material was all too rich. A photographer went with him on many of his journeys of exploration, providing the illustrations, one hundred and seventeen in number, which accompany the text. The book will add immensely to the pleasure and interest of Philadelphians who motor and walk in the

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There is probably no other public place where health and cleanliness are more vigilantly guarded than in the Pullman car.

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neighborhood of their city, and it will have its appeal also for lovers of the historical and the picturesque everywhere.

Finck, Henry T. Richard Strauss: The Man and His Works. With an appreciation by Percy Grainger, and illustrations. Pp. 328. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50. Postage, 16 cents.

Like the futurist and cubist in art, one feels that Dr. Strauss is either far ahead of his time or laughing at his public in order to see how far they will indorse his surprises. Whatever conclusion we reach, whether we consider him "charlatan or genius," he is one of our foremost modern musicians and an extremely interesting character at home or on the stage. Mr. Finck gives us first the essential points of Strauss's life, describing Munich, his birthplace (1864), his musicianly father, and the study years in which his musical character was formed. The book dwells on his original hatred of Wagner and his gradual change of heart on that subject. Influenced much by von Bülow, Strauss modeled most from Brahms and Liszt, and has been the greatest exponent of program music.

The author presents the reader with the most interesting anecdotes about Strauss, in youth and more recent events, touches on his foibles and eccentricities, explains many of his peculiarities and is as strong in his praise as he is frank in his condemnation. Strauss lacks the highest of all gifts of genius—tenderness, and his music is often coarse and ill-mannered. "No boor ever violated the laws of etiquette as Strauss violates the laws of music." So we have first praise, then censure. We are told and taught to recognize the elements of worth and grandeur and to leave to time and the public the decision on the lasting and real position of Richard Strauss.

Frank, Harry A. Vagabonding Down the Andes. Profusely illustrated from photographs. Pp. xxi-612. New York: The Century Company. \$4 net. Postage, 16 cents.

A most interesting record of a three-years exploring trip through South America, from Panama to Buenos Aires, made chiefly on foot, from village to village, during which the author lived with the natives, Indian and white, studied their habits and modes of life, and carefully observed conditions, social, industrial, and political. His adventures, many of them most entertaining, are set forth at length, and one is able to get a very fair idea from his pages of the actual life of the towns and hamlets in the interior of the great southern continent. Some of the facts set forth are surprising, others not so much so, bearing in mind the Latin temperament and local conditions of education and intelligence, but all are extremely interesting. The author is as good as his name, and writes of all that he saw and heard with remarkable freedom and in a fine, breezy style.

France, Anatole. The Human Tragedy. Illustrated by the Russian, Michel Sevier. Translated by A. Allison. Pp. 146. New York: John Lane Company. \$3. Postage, 16 cents.

This is a pretentious and attractive book and was evidently prepared as a gift-book for the holiday season. In theme it is an account of the life and vicissitudes of one St. Giovanni, who, like the good St. Francis, took the oath of poverty and lived humble and despised. Anatole France has evidently symbolized many deep truths in this apparently simple tale

of the humble saint and his experiences and his constant temptation by the Evil Spirit in different guises. Giovanni finally gains the tragic knowledge of good and evil with the usual disastrous results. Each chapter registers a different phase of development. In the earnest comments of the saintly man we share with the writer some suggestive thoughts on life's mysteries, on human foibles, and the treacherousness of casuistry. Besides the involved, picturesque, and highly poetic thought and expression of Mr. France, we have the unusual colored illustrations of Sevier, which are also mystical. They add much to the book's attractiveness.

Gerard, James W. *My Four Years in Germany*. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 450. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2 net. Postage, 16 cents.

Ambassador Gerard's much-discussed account of his sojourn in Germany has already been reviewed in these columns as an important historical document, despite the chatty and easy style in which it is written. It throws an illuminating light on many dark places in European diplomacy. He shows neither fear nor favor. The book supplies convincing proof of the sinister intentions of the ruling powers in Germany, and of their disregard of all recognized conventions, ethical or political, in their efforts to attain their ambitions. He sounds in his preface a solemn note of warning to oversanguine individuals who imagined that the war would be practically won by our entrance into the struggle. He shows how the whole system of the country, from top to bottom, is antagonistic to democracy, the pen-pictures of leading men in Germany—kings, generals, chancellors, great nobles, government officials—being particularly good. There are descriptions of many interviews with the Kaiser, when the Ambassador was the Emperor's guest in Berlin, on board the royal yacht at Kiel, or elsewhere. The book practically takes the reader behind the scenes and shows him the amazing schemes of these grasping at world-dominion without gloss or extenuation.

Grayson, David. *Great Possessions*. Illustrations by Thomas Fogarty. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Cloth, \$1.30; green leather, \$1.75. Postage, 19 cents.

The Grayson books are becoming a regular feature of the holiday season. "Great Possessions" is a fitting successor to "The Friendly Road" and "Adventures in Contentment." It offers a perfect escape from the stress and worry and overwork of the twentieth-century city-dweller's life. The Grayson themes are well known; the sights and sound of the country road, the charm and the beneficence of common things and common men, the gentle delights of a life lived close to nature—and these are the "great possessions" of the new Graysonian book, which is uniform in style with its predecessors. A word should be said for Thomas Fogarty's delightful drawings, which are entirely in harmony with the text.

Halasi, Odon. *Belgium Under the German Rule*. Pp. 287. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Odon Halasi is a Hungarian journalist. Being in the confidence of German authorities, he was allowed to spend some months in Belgium, but his translator says that he went everywhere "with open eyes and a

Written Evidence of Accuracy

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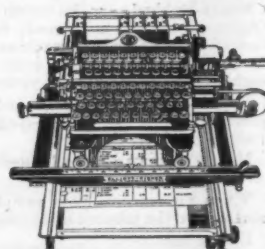
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Each slice makes a comfortable pipe-load after you have rubbed it up well in your hand.

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Men who smoke rapidly and frequently generally prefer the Ready-Rubbed because it saves considerable time.

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But be fair.

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Then see whether you like it.

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sensitive heart, and a mind able to comprehend what he saw." About one-third of his book tells of Brussels and war-conditions there; other chapters treat of the press, of finance, etc., or give special consideration to Antwerp and its port, and other important Belgian cities. How the people live, how they are taxed, how they contribute to the maintenance of Germany—these and a multitude of like details are presented by him in as favorable a light for German occupancy as possible, we may assume, but they form a pitiful "story" at best, reading between the lines of which it is easy to understand why "Germans recognize the fact," as he phrases it, "that they have little claim upon the nation's gratitude" in Belgium.

Hale, Edward Everett, Jr. The Life and Letters of Edward Everett Hale. Illustrated. Two vols. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Boxed, \$5. Postage, 24 cents.

Edward Everett Hale, who died in 1909, at the age of eighty-seven, was for a generation, perhaps, the best-loved of our fellow citizens. Typical New-Englander, chaplain of the Senate, author of "The Man without a Country," philanthropist, and man of letters, he was the chief link between the present generation and the famous Boston worthies of fifty years ago. In these two volumes his son, Professor Hale, has not only told in an authoritative way the story of his life, but assembled such of his journals, note-books, diaries, and miscellaneous writings as throw light upon his career. Books of this kind are as rare and as universal in their interest as the characters with which they deal. Especially now there will be a large public for the story of a life spent as Dr. Hale's was in the service of his country.

Harris, Joel Chandler. Nights with Uncle Remus. With illustrations and decorations in color and black and white, by Milo Winter. Square 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$3. Postage, 16 cents.

Here is a new holiday edition, with twelve full-page illustrations in color and many other pictures and decorations in black and white, and a cover in full color, all done by the artist Milo Winter, of Harris's famous children's classic. Mr. Winter is one of the best-known animal illustrators in America; and children who have seen his "Billy Poppin" pictures, as well as those who have not, will eagerly welcome this delightful volume among their Christmas presents.

Hawthorne, Hildegarde. Rambles in Old College Towns. With 16 illustrations in two colors by J. A. Seaford. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Boxed, \$2.50. Postage, 16 cents.

Miss Hawthorne has had the happy thought of collecting her impressions of the old college towns of America, from Brunswick, Maine, where Bowdoin College flourishes, to Williamsburg, Virginia, the ancient seat of William and Mary. She has also included in her itinerary certain women's colleges and the towns from which they derive much of this special character. The book is a personal narrative, but it contains of course much historical information about Cambridge and Williamstown, Amherst and Providence, Annapolis and West Point, and other college towns. Many anecdotes enliven it along the way. Each of the chapters has the approval of the authorities of the college in question. The book is illustrated in color by J. A. Seaford.

Hazen, Charles Downer. Alsace-Lorraine Under German Rule. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25. Postage, 12 cents.

In this work the author of "Europe Since 1815" has given us a history of Alsace-Lorraine since its annexation by Germany in 1871. He also outlines the earlier history of the provinces during the middle ages and under the French régime through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and the Napoleonic era, analyzes the German arguments for annexation and the nature of the protests of the people against their final separation from France, and describes the process of Germanization that was in force up to the present war. There are chapters on the "Zabern incident" and the Constitution of 1911, on the influence of the Pan-German doctrines of recent years, and on all the suggested methods of settling the vexed Alsace-Lorraine question. This book can be depended upon as a complete popular discussion of one of the most important problems of the war.

Herriek, Francis Hobart. Audubon, the Naturalist. Illustrated. Two vols. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$7.50. Postage, 24 cents.

This work by the professor of biology in Western Reserve University, himself a well-known ornithologist, is the first thorough and authoritative biography of the great naturalist whose life was one of the most romantic in American history. Sailor and sea-fighter, planter, merchant, and slave-dealer in the West Indies, revolutionist both in France and America, Kentucky mill-owner, adventurer, artist, and writer, Audubon brought to his work, "The Birds of America," the genius and energy of a man who had lived life in all its phases. His writings and wonderful pictures, as every one knows, not only created an unprecedented interest in natural history, but greatly added to the prestige of America in the eyes of Europe, where Audubon had another adventurous career toward the end of his life. Professor Herriek has spent years preparing this work and collecting scientific and historical data. It is illustrated with colored plates, photogravures, and many other pictures.

Huard, Frances Wilson. My Home in the Field of Mercy. With drawings by Charles Huard. Pp. 269. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.35 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Her home was the Château de Villiers, in the army-zone of France. She returned to it after its occupancy by the German invaders. It became a hospital, and Mrs. Huard tells in vivid language, as only such a woman of profound pity and unflinching womanly resources could, of how she and her few helpers cared for the wounded and sick French soldiers billeted with her. Her book is a wonderful record of what has been possible and imperative because of this awful war; there is humor in her pages as well as profound pathos; and one leaves her, at its close, with a touch of personal sorrow, as she starts for a Paris hospital to be operated on for appendicitis, yet not surprised that she should thus collapse. There are limitations always to human strength.

Inness, George, Jr. The Life, Art, and Letters of George Inness. Thirty-two illustrations. New York: The Century Company. \$4. Postage, 16 cents.

George Inness is generally considered the greatest of all American landscape-painters. Of unusual interest, therefore, is the anecdotal and critical biography which his son, the younger Inness, now offers to the



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public. Inness was not only a lovable personality but an extremely bizarre and picturesque one. This book is quite informal in manner and gives the most intimate picture of the famous artist, his son having been associated with him in the closest way as a pupil and comrade-in-arms. There is an interesting selection from Inness's letters, throwing light on his religious opinions and on his own art and that of his contemporaries; and Mr. Inness, Jr., also provides a critical survey of his work. The book is very fully illustrated and contains an introduction by Elliott Daingerfield.

James, George Wharton. Arizona the Wonderland. With a map and 60 plates, 12 in color. Pp. xxiv-478. Boston: The Page Company. 1917. \$3.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

Mr. James is an authority on the Indians of the Southwest. He therefore presents much valuable and well-told information regarding the native inhabitants of Arizona. We also learn much that is interesting concerning the history, culture, and industries of the State. Arizona is indeed "The Wonderland." It contains more mystery, beauty, and fascination than any other State in the Union with the possible exception of California. If a tourist wished to see the one most marvelous sight on the western continent he would go to the Grand Cañon in Arizona. Yet in writing a work designed to induce Americans to "see America first" Mr. James devotes only six of his four hundred odd pages to the Grand Cañon, only fifteen, incidentally, to the remarkable Petrified Forest, and only a few scattered paragraphs to the exquisitely beautiful Painted Desert. The illustrations are a disappointment. But one who knows Arizona only from brief trips over the Santa Fé or the Southern Pacific will find Mr. James's authoritative and carefully written work decidedly worth while.

Jackson, Sir Thomas Graham (Bt.). A Holiday in Umbria, with an Account of Urbino and the Cortegiano of Castiglione. 8vo, pp. xii-206. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$3 net. Postage, 16 cents.

This is a chatty book on two visits made by this famous English architect and author, as long ago as 1881 and 1888, through Umbria from Ancona to Castel-Durante, Furo, Gubbio, Loreto, Pesaro, Rimini, and Urbino. Descriptions of the country and tales of life in the times of the Renaissance, are presented. The architectural notorieties come in for full notice, with reminiscences of local history, so that the anecdotal element is noticeable throughout, and many interesting personages receive mention. The volume is a pleasing one to pick up in restful hours, and lay down with anticipations of pleasant sessions still to come. The illustrations are numerous and appropriate.

Longstreth, T. Morris. The Adirondacks. Thirty-two full-page illustrations in duotone ink, and maps. New York: The Century Company. \$2.50. Postage, 16 cents.

There have been many books on the Yosemite and the Yellowstone, but this is the first to appear on one of the most interesting of our great natural parks. Mr. Longstreth's work is at once a history, an informal guide-book, a study of the flora and fauna of the Adirondacks, an account of the most distinguished people who have been associated with the region, and a survey of the work of the State Conservation Commission, together with a personal narrative of a delightful journey under-

taken by the author. There is also plenty of information about the various localities and the best hotels and roads. The book is fully illustrated with duotone photographs and maps.

Mark Twain's Letters. Arranged, with comment, by Albert Bigelow Paine. Two vols. New York: Harper & Brothers. Uniform with the trade edition of Mark Twain's works, \$4; uniform with the Library Edition of "Mark Twain: a Biography," \$5. Postage, 24 cents.

Everybody must know by this time that Mark Twain was a perfect letter-writer. His whimsical friendliness and his inexhaustible wit and presence of mind are legendary. In these two volumes his faithful biographer has collected masses of his correspondence from the four corners of the world and arranged it with sufficient comment to make it a sort of autobiography of his private and personal life. The letters begin in the humorist's eighteenth year and continue up to within a week of his death. Mark Twain's regular correspondents were few. They included Howells, Aldrich, Robert Ingersoll, and Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, and to these he wrote regularly and fully. It goes without saying that he portrays himself in this work in every mood, and he had them all. One of the most significant features of the collection is the light it throws on the creation of his books.

Morley, John, Viscount. Recollections. Two vols. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$7.50. Postage, 28 cents.

We have had occasion to mention in these columns two or three distinguished new American works of biography and memoirs. Lord Morley's autobiography is, of course, far and away the most important book of this character that England sends us in the present season. It is, in fact, one of those works that appear hardly oftener than once in a decade, books indispensable for all students of modern history and social life, and the public affairs of our own age. Morley's career has been equally notable in letters and in statesmanship, and he has enjoyed the friendship of most of the eminent men of the last two generations. Meredith, Mill, Spencer and Grote, Chamberlain, Parnell and Gladstone, Balfour and Asquith are only a few who appear in his pages drawn to the life, and in a setting of delightful anecdote and wise comment. This is undoubtedly one of the great works of our time, and not less certainly one of the source-books of future historians.

Northend, Mary H. Memories of Old Salem. Illustrated. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. Barn. \$4. Postage, 16 cents.

The interest in old New England days and ways never stales, and Miss Northend, author of "Historic Homes of New England," is peculiarly able to satisfy it. This book, while written in the form of a romantic tale, is designed chiefly to carry the reader back to the days when Salem was in its glory, the days when its ships sailed the seven seas and brought riches and fame to the ancient port. Miss Northend's story hangs upon the discovery of a packet of love-letters hidden in the frame of an old picture, and by means of the narrative she skillfully conveys the spirit and the setting of the past. The book is profusely illustrated with photographs, giving a vivid impression of life in the Salem of long ago.

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As a part of my plan to put a definite object into playing I've founded "The Gilbert Engineering Institute for Boys." Your boy has an opportunity to win the prizes, diplomas and honorary degrees awarded by the Institute according to his diligence and skill. Mail back the coupon for a copy of my book which tells all about it.

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I know how a boy feels when he realizes that his toy isn't true—that the steel-work in his toy skyscraper isn't like the real building he saw or that his toy engine won't work—why he's hurt!

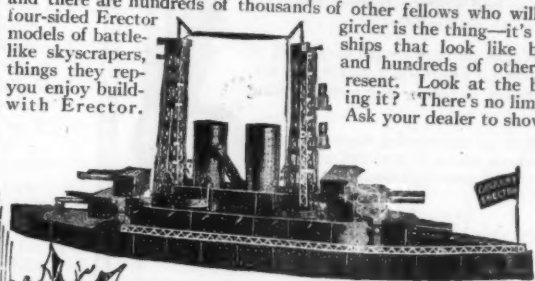
Fellows! I know what I'm talking about when I tell you to be sure to get

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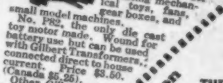


"bricking in" the walls, roofs, chimneys, foundations, towers, etc., with Brik-tor in bright color combinations. Sets are priced at \$1.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00 (Canada, \$2.25, \$4.50 and \$7.50).



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Osborn, Henry Fairfield. *The Origin and Evolution of Life.* One hundred and thirty-four illustrations and maps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3. Postage, 16 cents.

The famous professor of zoology at Columbia and president of the American Museum of Natural History follows up his "Men of the Old Stone Age" with this even more fundamental work, which he considers his most important contribution to biology. Based upon a new conception of heredity, it reveals the story of the evolution of life from its dawn on the earth to the first appearance of man. Professor Osborn traces, by means of recent discoveries in astronomy, geology, chemistry, and physics, the bearing of sun, earth, water, and atmosphere upon the emergence of life; then he discusses the evolution first of bacteria and plants, and then of animal forms, to the latter devoting the second half of the work. The book contains a long appendix and a complete bibliography, with one hundred and thirty-six illustrations and maps. It need scarcely be said that Professor Osborn's style is that of a scientist who knows how to convey his material to the ordinary attentive reader.

O'Shaughnessy, Edith. *Diplomatic Days.* Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2. Postage, 16 cents.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, as everybody knows, was first secretary of the American Legation in Mexico City during the darkest period of our relations with the southern republic. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy in a previous book presented the public with more inside facts about the Huerta régime than they were able to get from any other source. Now she continues her recollections with an account of her first experiences in Mexico and the administration of the ill-fated Madero. There is much important and interesting political comment in her pages and many anecdotes of a sort that only a diplomat's wife could tell. In addition, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy dwells on the domestic side of Mexican life, and describes delightfully the customs of the Mexican people and the romance of their beautiful country. Chiefly significant, however, is the light she throws on the somewhat perplexing career of Madero.

Pennell, Joseph. *Pictures of War-Work in England.* Introduction by H. G. Wells. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.50. Postage, 14 cents.

The changes which modern warfare has caused in army and navy are due to one fact, i.e., "The engineer has got hold of them." Mr. Pennell has made his pictures of warfare, not on the battle-field, but among the huge industrial apparatus, "the splendor and immensities of forge, gun-pit, furnace, and mine-shaft." He has also wisely secured Mr. Wells to write the introduction, whose word is appreciative and hopeful: "These gigantic beings, of which the engineer is the master and slave, are neither benevolent nor malignant. To-day they produce destruction, they are the slaves of the spur; to-morrow we hope they will bridge and carry and house and help again. For that we struggle." There are fifty-one full-page reproductions of Mr. Pennell's sketches, and for each the briefest of descriptions in choice and impressive language, sometimes tinged with laughter, oftener with tears. Every picture accents the terrible grimness of war, the workman's enthusiasm, and the power of the war-dogs. Opposite the picture of the Howitzer, "Ready for War."

in this terse sentence: "A triumph of misdirected energy and skill, for war is Hell."

Radziwill, Princess Catherine. Germany Under Three Emperors. With 8 photogravure plates. Pp. 385. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$4 net. Postage, 17 cents.

This unique account of Prussian diplomacy makes public for the first time much interesting information regarding the Kaiser, his two immediate predecessors, and their great minister, Prince Bismarck. The author tells us how the first emperor was influenced by the great Chancellor in the upbuilding of the imperial German plan, how the Emperor Friedrich, who might have modified this plan considerably, was rendered impotent by disease, and how Bismarck, ignoring his wishes, set about instilling the doctrines of militarism into the willing mind of the heir apparent. The story, as it unfolds, shows how the pupil outran the master and how the present Kaiser at last dismissed his aging Chancellor and took over control of affairs himself. All this, together with the plots and counterplots that brought Europe several times to the brink of war, is set forth.

Raemakers, Louis. Kultur in Cartoons. With accompanying notes by well-known English writers. 4to. Pp. 219. New York: The Century Company. 1917. \$5. Postage, 14 cents.

This is a companion volume to "Raemakers's Cartoons," published last year. It contains more than one hundred drawings, printed in two colors. Each plate is faced with a brief descriptive article by an English writer. Among the writers are Eden Phillpotts, G. K. Chesterton, Edmund Gosse, Arthur Pollen, Horace Annesley Vachell, and Sidney Lee. Raemakers's work is now too well known in this country to need description; he is by common consent the cartoonist of the war. A book of his drawings will be a most timely and appropriate Christmas gift. The drawings in the present volume all antedate the American declaration of war on Germany. When Uncle Sam appears he is the neutral, "too proud to fight." The final cartoon, entitled "Strict Neutrality," represents the United States in an attitude which we are striving to make the world forget.

Rogers, W. A. America's Black and White Book. One Hundred Pictured Reasons Why We Are at War. Reprinted from the New York Herald. 4to. Pp. 200. New York: Cupples & Leon Company. 1917. \$1 net. Postage, 12 cents.

While most of these cartoons were printed before this country decided to take up arms against the Hun, Mr. Rogers and the New York Herald were far from that neutrality in thought which our President once enjoined upon all citizens. Many months before the Lansing exposures of the German plottings against us on this continent *The Herald* was printing Rogers's cartoons, in which the German Embassy was plainly pictured as headquarters for German espionage, intrigue, and assassination. The *Lusitania* figures largely in Mr. Rogers's drawings. In several cases he rises above the level of ordinary newspaper work, as, for instance, in his "Modern German Gothic Art," picturing a Gothic cathedral cleverly built up of cannon projectiles and spike-helmeted Prussians; and a picture of the Kaiser telling Uncle Sam that one day in the week he may go to Falmouth and the latter replying: "Seven days in the week you may go to—." These rank with the best cartoons the war has given us.

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Richardson, Capt. Robert Charlwood, Jr. U. S. A. West Point. An intimate picture of the National Military Academy and of the life of a cadet. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2. Postage, 16 cents.

This book is intended to give the general public an idea of our National Military Academy, its work and its ideals, by describing the true life of the cadets as an insider sees it. Captain Richardson, formerly assistant professor of English at the Academy and now aide-de-camp to Major-General Barry, after giving a brief historical sketch of West Point, describes its customs, traditions, and methods of training, and seeks to convey, in short, the spirit of the institution. The chapters include: The First Hundred Years, The Realization of an Architect's Dream, The Powers That Be, The Discipline of the Mind, Lessons from Mars, Spiritual Influences, etc. There are thirty-two illustrations, and Major-General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, contributes a foreword.

Roof, Katherine Metcalf. *The Life and Art of William Merritt Chase.* Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$4. Postage, 18 cents.

For many years before his death last year, William Merritt Chase was regarded as perhaps the most characteristic of American painters; and Miss Roof was appointed by him to write the story of his life. This she has done in cordial cooperation and with the assistance of the artist's family. With the inclusion of many letters and personal reminiscences and much illustrative material she tells the romantic story of Chase's discontented boyhood in the West, his escape to Paris, and apprenticeship to art, and his subsequent crowded and picturesque career in New York. Chase's life coincides with almost the whole development of artistic interest in America; and as artist and teacher alike he did more than any other man probably to stimulate this interest. This authorized biography, therefore, is much more than the life of a man; it is in many ways a history of the American spirit in art during the last generation. The work contains an introduction by Alice Gerson Chase and many reproductions of the artist's works.

Shackleton, Robert. *The Book of New York.* Frontispiece in color and many other illustrations in black and white. Philadelphia: Penn. Publishing Company. Boxed, \$2.50. Postage, 16 cents.

Mr. Shackleton is a trained observer of the picturesque and the historical, and in this volume he reveals a New York, or rather several New Yorks, that many life-long citizens of the polyheaded metropolis probably know little about. His book is at once historical, anecdotal, artistic, and informative in its appeal; above all, it seeks to capture the elusive spirit of the great city. The oldest houses and the newest palaces, the quaint corners and the splendid modern vistas, and the stories that lie behind them, all figure in Mr. Shackleton's entertaining narrative and in the many illustrations, from photographs and in pen-and-ink, which he has assembled. The photographs are reproduced in sepia and the pen-drawings are by Boyer.

Sanborn, Helen J. *Anne of Brittany.* With illustrations. Pp. 252. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. \$2 net. Postage, 16 cents.

Brittany has always been one of the most picturesque and romantic regions of Western Europe, and Anne, its last duchess regnant, crowned as the consort of two kings of France, Charles VIII. and Louis XII., is one of the striking characters

of history. Chivalry, statecraft, intrigue, and the gravest of administrative problems combine to make the story of this remarkable woman more interesting than fiction, and the author, whose labors were closed by death while this book was on the press, devoted much of her life to acquiring a thorough knowledge of this old-world princess and her times. The result is a fine presentation of a distinguished and lovable character as well as a graphic description of Brittany, an attractive addition to the world's store of knowledge regarding medieval rulers, and particularly of the means by which one of her fairest provinces was peacefully acquired by France.

Smith, Alice R. Huger. Smith and D. E. Huger. *The Dwelling-houses of Charleston, South Carolina.* With 128 illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. Boxed, \$6. Postage, 18 cents.

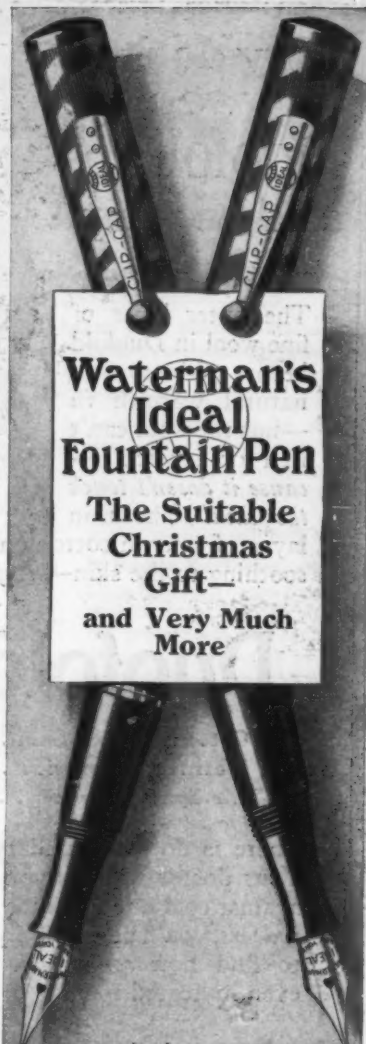
Here is a book full of the atmosphere of perhaps the quaintest and most picturesque city in America. It is the story of Charleston told in pictures of its houses and streets and in word-sketches of the interesting, historical, and personal incidents associated with them. In order to convey the quality of the place as a whole, the authors selected those houses which best showed the distinctive evolution of architecture in Charleston, with all its details in the way of fireplaces, paneling, doorways, and furniture. In so doing they have called up a vivid picture of old Charleston life, its history, and the ways of its people generations ago. There are, in all, 128 illustrations from drawings by Alice R. Huger Smith, from photographs, and from architectural drawings of Albert Simons.

Stanard, Mary Newton. *Colonial Virginia: Its People and Customs.* With 93 illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Boxed, \$6. Postage, 18 cents.

Historical and genealogical in character, this work is based neither upon history-books nor tradition, but upon sources that are not accessible to the ordinary reader—old diaries, old newspapers, and letters, shop-bills and inventories, and other documents throwing light on the personal and social life of the Virginians in Colonial days; what they wore, how they lived, their manners, their education, their tastes, their love-affairs, pieced together into a single vivid narrative. Miss Stanard describes the relations between old Virginia and the mother-country and the intricacies of Virginian class-relationships, and throws light upon hundreds of genealogical questions that have hitherto been in dispute. Altogether the book is one that will appeal to every one who is curious about our historic past. The ways of our forebears and the interest of the book are heightened by the large number of illustrations it contains—illustrations of old interiors, furniture, silver, portraits, etc.

Sunday, Rev. Billy. *Great Love-Stories of the Bible.* Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50. Postage, 14 cents.

This is the famous evangelist's first book. In a style quite as much his own as his well-known "platform manner," he tells the great love-stories of the Old Testament: Esther, Abraham and Sarah, Jacob and Rachel, Isaac and Rebecca, Ruth, and others—ten in all—and points out the lessons that may be learned from them to-day. It need hardly be said that Billy Sunday's versions of Scripture are quite as novel in narrative form as they are in his sermons, and his wide experience



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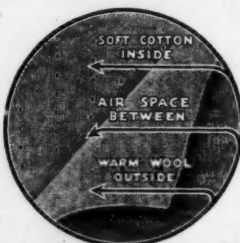
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enables him to apply these familiar stories to the conditions of our life here and now.

Tarbell, Ida M. The Life of Abraham Lincoln. With illustrations. Two volumes. Pp. xxvii+661. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$5 net, per set. Postage, 32 cents.

The first edition of this book appeared some seventeen years ago and in that period it has come to be regarded as one of the most authoritative and reliable biographies of the martyred President. Its recognized value and appeal are now enhanced by the inclusion of a new section in which Miss Tarbell brings together a large amount of material which has come to light in recent years regarding Lincoln. This includes documents relating to his early life, his immediate family, his early struggles, and his fight to fit himself for the bar, all of which are covered with more detail than in any other biography. There is also a report of what is known as the "Last Speech," a most important contribution in itself. In an appendix to the second volume are contained some two hundred pages of letters, telegrams, and speeches, the great majority of which have never been previously published.

Verdavaire, Georges. Pictures of Ruined Belgium. With 72 original drawings by Louis Berden. English text by J. L. May. Pp. 250. New York: John Lane Company. \$3 net. Postage, 20 cents.

This beautiful and moving book is the outcome of the determination of a Brussels architect, Louis Berden, to make a number of drawings at first hand of devastated Belgian towns and villages. For eighteen months, in the face of innumerable difficulties, he adhered to his task, and the drawings are now faithfully reproduced for us in all their pathos and artistic appeal. The French text accompanying them was compiled by Georges Verdavaire, art critic of the *Indépendance Belge*, from official reports and other authentic sources of information. An English translation is printed side by side with the original. The record afforded by the drawings and the letter-press is a profoundly interesting as well as a terribly sad one.

Waddington, Mary King. My War-Diary. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

Madame Waddington, as most readers are aware from her previous books, has been for many years in a strategic position for observing the course of affairs in the great world; and her marriage and long life in France have brought her into the closest contact with recent events. Gifted with the typical talent for writing memoirs of social and political life which belongs to the women of her adopted country, she has now given us her impressions of the war. As a mother and the head of a home, she has seen the intimate aspects of the great tragedy as well as its public aspects; and the result is a volume which all friends of France as well as all who seek a knowledge of the inner facts of the war will turn to with eager interest.

II

THE LIST FOR CHILDREN

Hazeltine, Alice I. Library Work with Children. Reprints of papers and addresses. The H. W. Wilson Company. \$1.50. Also see *Children's Catalog*—3,500 books. Compiled by Corinne Bacon. The H. W. Wilson Company. \$6. Postage, 15 cents.

What the libraries have accomplished for over a quarter of a century in directing juvenile taste has been considered in this book by nearly every authority on the subject. Papers descriptive of the work have

been read at many library conventions. Now, for the first time, the most important of these documents have been brought together by Miss Hazeltine in the available form of a single volume. Parents who wish to know what the public service is doing for the good of every child will find this book inspiring. And librarians will find much useful matter in the suggestions, which are based on sound experience. Nearly every children's librarian of note has contributed a chapter. The catalog is one that will be useful to the prospective book-buyer. Its arrangement is according to author and subject-matter.

Altsheler, Joseph A. The Rulers of the Lakes. Pp. 333. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.35 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Mention has already been made in these columns of Mr. Altsheler's new book for boys, full of Indian warfare, treachery, intrigue, skirmishes, narrow escapes, and portraying American history from the time of Braddock's defeat at Fort Duquesne to the Colonists' success at Lake George. The descriptions of life in the wilderness, of intrigue and cunning necessary in dealing with French and Indians, of repeated encounters where ultimate success depends on quick wit and wily cleverness, make fascinating reading for youth. It is the kind of a book to appeal to the "boy scout" or the lad who longs for adventure and Indian stories.

Boschere, Jean de. Christmas Tales of Flanders. Specially illustrated in color. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3 net. Postage, 14 cents.

Memish color and spirit mark this very timely volume of Belgian folk-lore. The tales have come down to us through oral tradition. The engaging color-work of Mr. de Boschere is full of brilliancy, and makes of this Christmas book a rich gift from a country now sorely stricken.

Brill, Ethel E. The Boy Who Went to the East. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 net. Postage, 14 cents.

This is a collection of American fairy-tales and folk-lore, taken from reports of the Bureau of Ethnology of the New York State Museum, also from *Schoolcraft*. These examples of Indian folk-lore have been retold from the point of view of the youthful reader. Such a tale as "The Boy Who Went to the East," or "Red Wolf and the Thunderers," will perforce hold the attention of any boy or girl with imagination. Professional story-tellers, librarians, and parents will find the volumes excellent for the story-hour.

Chesey, Lella H. Picture and Story Series. (a) Tell Me a Story Picture Book; (b) Fairies and Goblins from Storyland; (c) Boys and Girls from Storyland. Illustrated by Maria L. Kirk. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents net, each. Postage, 8 cents each.

In small packages for small persons, here are three very clever little volumes. They consist of simplified incidents taken judiciously from many juvenile classics, like "The Princess and the Goblin," "At the Back of the North Wind," "The Dog of Flanders," "Pinocchio." Each incident, told in language easily within the range of five to seven years, occupies a page, and is vivified by the sharp color illustrations of Miss Kirk. The three are excellent for young persons who wish to make further acquaintance with the originals in larger form. The Lippincotts publish the bigger books also in a commendable series, grouped under the inviting head of "Stories All Children Love."

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Davis, Richard Harding. *The Boy Scout and Other Stories for Boys.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

One can not be too enthusiastic in recommending the story-telling power of Mr. Davis. His dog story, "The Bar Sinister," is an ideal tale for boys who love a good and spirited account of animal nature. "Gallegher" is more evident in its melodramatic plot. These stories alone would "carry" this striking volume, but there are others. Altogether it would be a good gift for young readers.

De Groot, Cornelia. *When I Was a Girl in Holland.* Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. 75 cents net. Postage, 8 cents.

The author of this little book lives in California. Her chapters descriptive of Holland are full of color and information, and her literary style is simple and direct. Young readers will learn much of farm life in a country now so hard-pressed on all sides. There are detailed descriptions of the dress, games, and education of Dutch children. There is always a fascination about a land which is threaded by canals, and which in winter-time is so dependent on skating. The present book is one of an excellent series descriptive of countries.

Dyer, Walter A. *The Five Babbitts at Bonnyacres.* A story of back-to-the-land. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.39 net. Postage, 10 cents.

There is a jolly spirit pervading Mr. Dyer's story of how a family ran a farm, and how each had his or her special duty on it. The narrative is written for the sole purpose of inspiring young readers to "grow things." But the author manages to introduce a character with a mystery to his life, and this relieves the very practical spirit of the book. Nevertheless, one can see that Mr. Dyer writes from experience; that his knowledge is what has been gleaned at first hand, from personal farming. And many country readers should take encouragement from the way in which the Babbitts tackled the problem of the farm, and brought it to success. The Babbitts never accomplish superhuman deeds on the soil; their crops are not abnormal. The story goes through two seasons, and there is a steady increase in results, due to the pluck and splendid spirit of the family.

Ellis, Capt. O. O. and Garey, Capt. E. B. *The Junior Plattsburg Manual.* New York: The Century Company. \$1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

In days of old, when juvenile literature was young, there were issued books of manners; these consisted of simple directions for boys who waited on dignitaries at state functions. To-day, there has grown up a different kind of chivalry, epitomized by the Boy Scout code of ethics. The authors of the famous Plattsburg Manual have here produced a quasi-military book for the younger generation. It is a kind of text-book for the gradual introduction of compulsory training in the schools. It has none of the intensive training outlined in the maturer book which every soldier was reading last year. But it is a stepping-stone from the Boy Scout Hike Book to the army rifle.

Fabre, J. Henri. *Insect Adventures.* Retold by Louise Seymour Hasbrouck for Young People. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2. Also see Fabre's "The Story-Book of Science." Translated by Florence C. Bicknell. New York: The Century Company. \$2. Postage, 14 cents.

Fabre, called by Maeterlinck "the insect's Homer," brings out in his writings all the human qualities of the sting-bearers, armor-clads, and industrious web-

builders that fly in the air, or crawl on the earth. After reading what he has to say about the mysteries of the spider, we feel as we did after reading Maeterlinck's incomparable "Life of the Bee." "Insect Adventures," based on Mr. Matto's excellent translation, presents, under the editorship of Louise S. Hasbrouck, some of the marvels of insect life. Fabre's "Story-Book of Science" shows that he is a scientist in other ways—that his eye is attune to the wonders of heaven and earth. Both books should be received with the appreciation they deserve. They are written by a great lover of nature who happened to be a great scientist as well.

Harris, Joel Chandler. *Nights with Uncle Remus.* Special Edition. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$3 net. Postage, 16 cents.

The Uncle Remus stories need no fresh recommendation. They are thoroughly established as some of the best classics for the nursery. The beautiful Holiday edition of "Nights with Uncle Remus" requires special praise, however. It is a sumptuous volume, every bit worthy of its format because of the rich folk-lore contained between its attractive covers. The publisher's note confesses that Mr. Harris's contribution to the study of Afro-American folk-lore, which takes the shape of a learned introduction, has been omitted in the new edition, especially intended for children. The illustrations for this rich new dress have been done by Milo Winter. In their animal quality the color pages bring out the excellent humor of the stories. Since 1881 these transcriptions of negro superstition have delighted young and old. The present volume is printed in clear type, with wide margins.

Hawthorne, Hildegarde. *Girls in Bookland.* Illustrated by John Wolcott Adams. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2 net. Postage, 14 cents.

After children have read a book, they often wonder what they would do were they actually a part of the story. Miss Hawthorne tries to explain what would happen. She takes two imaginative heroines through many adventures, by placing them side by side with some famous and favorite characters in fiction. She presupposes, on one hand, that you are familiar with the books she has selected; and, on the other hand, hopes that if, as young readers, you are not familiar with the books, the adventures she details will entice you to read them. The consequence is her characters wander at will with Sappho, Alice in Wonderland, Little Women, Maid Marian, Lorna Doone, Guinevere, Romola, Little Nell, and Evangeline. Miss Hawthorne tries to introduce into her narrative some of the characteristics of style and manner made familiar by the authors of these many books. Tho she does not entirely succeed, she hits upon a clever way of sharpening a young reader's wits and piquing a young reader's curiosity. One of the most delightful features of the book are the pen-and-ink drawings of John Wolcott Adams.

Herbert, Agnes. *The Elephant.* With Illustrations by Winifred Austin. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$2 net.

There are many elephant books. Last year we recommended Judith Gautier's "The Memoirs of a White Elephant." Now we have before us a volume not intended to be fiction, yet in its detail so attractive that the text reads like a story. Here is all you want to know about the progress of the elephant from cradle to

grave. The spirit of the forest furnishes a colorful background. Lovers of wild animals will eagerly look forward to what such a volume contains. The same author has written a book on "The Lion."

Knipe, Alden A. and Emilie Benson. *A Maid of Old Manhattan.* Illustrated by E. B. Knipe. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25. Postage, 12 cents.

Knipe, Alden A. and Emilie Benson. *The Lost Little Lady.* A story of the Civil War. New York: The Century Company. \$1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

Of these two stories we prefer the one which has to do with Peter Stuyvesant. "A Maid of Old Manhattan" presents one with an excellent impression of New Amsterdam, and involves in the plot a most agreeable portrait of the Governor's son. Annetje, whose life is so picturesquely interwoven with the destiny of the Indians, proves to be a child of mystery. There are in the story a pedler and a raceoon, both of whom add not a little to the action of the plot. "The Lost Little Lady" is a Civil War tale, laid in about the time of the Draft Riots. The principal little heroine is an Irish girl whose brogue, as well as that of her father, will please Mavourneen readers. The lost little lady is a niece rescued during a moment of danger on Fifth Avenue. Dr. and Mrs. Knipe have a literary style which places their books far above the range of average juvenile literature.

Matthews, F. K. (Editor). *Boy Scouts Year-Book.* New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

The spirit of this book is all right, but its slangy attitude toward English is a discourteous thing. To have a hand-book of information and experience is one thing. To launch a large volume, with an assortment of literary food coarse, if not vulgar, is another. We admire the Boy Scouts, but as they refine their manners and their spirit, so should they refine their literary style. Perhaps, however, the selections which go to make up the book were taken entirely from the Boy Scout magazine. In that case strictures would apply to that, rather than to the editor of the present volume whose advice in literary matters has been good to follow.

Olcott, Frances Jenkins. *The Red Indian Fairy-Book.* For the children's own reading and for story-tellers. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2. Postage, 14 cents. See also her "Tales of the Persian Genii." Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2 net. Postage, 14 cents.

Miss Olcott has added two valuable volumes to this season's output of juvenile books. They should prove rich source-books for the professional story-teller, with their numerous legends taken from authoritative ethnological treatises. "The Red Indian Fairy-Book" embraces a goodly store of fable gleaned from different Indian tribes. Miss Olcott arranges her material according to months, beginning with April and going through the year. She is happy in maintaining that naive simplicity which lies always at the basis of Indian legends. "Tales of the Persian Genii" is equally authoritative. It shows that the reteller of these oriental tales has gathered her material carefully, both in its fictional quality and in its atmospheric background. She confesses that her accounts of good-gone-wicked marids, flying afrits, and elves are told with the greatest freedom. She has been greatly aided by the colorful imagination of the Hungarian artist, W. Pogány.

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Parkman, Mary R. *Heroes of To-day.* See also *Heroines of Service.* New York: The Century Company. \$1.35 each. Postage, 12 cents.

Collective biographies of people who are before the public eye are welcome in the library, where children are alert to events of the day. It is quite natural to suspect that girls will be eager to learn of the work of Clara Barton, Frances Willard, Anna Shaw, Madame Curie, and Jane Addams. It is a sign of their aliveness that boys, keen to know "who's who," should pore over a volume outlining the careers of John Burroughs, Rupert Brooke, Herbert C. Hoover, and General Goethals.

Rackham, Arthur [Illustrator]. *The Romance of King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table.* Abridged from Mallory's "Morte d'Arthur," by Alfred W. Pollard. With illustrations by Rackham. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50. Postage, 16 cents.

Mr. Pollard says the distinguishing characteristic of Arthur and his Knights was that they dared to "live dangerously." Such a determination is in the air now. Young readers should welcome this judicious abridgment of Mallory by a scholar who has feeling for the original, and who has weighed carefully what is best suited to boys and girls. The edition is beautifully printed, with illustrations in color—some of the best done by Rackham. Romance and character are brought out both in the spirit of the whole and in the detail. The pageant quality of Mallory here finds a worthy expression. Any boy of twelve, alert for the recounting of chivalrous deeds, will appreciate this Rackham treat.

Ransome, Arthur. *Old Peter's Russian Tales.* Illustrated by Dmitri Mitrokhin. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$2 net. Postage, 14 cents.

With its cover design like a Bakst costume, and pictures barbaric, these Russian tales are full of the color of the land of the former "Little Father." They seem every bit worth while in their folk-lore quality. It is interesting to trace their counterparts in other fairy-tales. For example, in "The Tales of the Silver Saucer and the Transparent Apple," we find some hint of the familiar "Cinderella"; while in "The Little Daughter of the Snows" there is some of the spirit of "The Goose That Laid the Golden Egg." That is the way with folk-lore; it takes root in all countries; the flowering is what differs. Considering the rush of passing events in Russia, perhaps history would have been different had the Czar possessed a transparent apple as potent as the one in the first story. But no matter what the form of government, a fairy-tale is a fairy-tale to the end of time.

Rhead, Louis [Illustrator]. *Grimm's Fairy Tales.* Specially illustrated by Mr. Rhead. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50. Postage 12 cents.

Mr. Louis Rhead has added another volume to the excellent series which he has been illustrating for the past five years. He has selected for this season's contribution "Grimm's Fairy Tales," and has himself written the preface, showing therein that in his choice of a classic he was prompted largely by his great love for these world-famous stories. He calls attention to the first published edition of Grimm in English, issued in 1823 with etchings by Cruikshank, and with a delightful critical introduction by John Ruskin. He assures his readers that he has departed from the pernicious habit of later translators who have changed the titles of so many of the Grimm tales.

and has returned to the familiar forms. Little Red Riding Hood is no longer Little Red Cap. The Sleeping Beauty is no longer Brier Rose. His style of illustration is the same as in the previous volumes, pen-and-ink sketches characterized by detail and decorativeness. In contrast with his edition of "Tom Brown's School Days," we would say that Mr. Rhead adapts his art wonderfully to the atmosphere of the work he has in hand. The typographical appearance of the book is in accord with the imaginative spirit of the pictures.

Rice, Grantland. The Boys' Book of Sports. New York: The Century Company. \$2. Postage, 12 cents.

Here is an up-to-date book on sport written by an up-to-date sporting editor on the New York Tribune; it is an encyclopedia, a treasury of outdoor tactics and accomplishment. Everything you want to know about things in the open, from fishing to aeroplaning, is here graphically detailed in every minute particular. When one considers that boys are sport specialists these days, Mr. Rice, with his reputation, should find it easy to gain entrance into the boy world. We know what has been the splendid fate of Walter Camp's volumes on football. A similar good fate should attend Mr. Rice.

Rolt-Wheeler, Francis. The Boy with the United States Weather Men. United States Service Series. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. \$1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

Dr. Rolt-Wheeler always manages to work hand in hand with Government officials in the preparation of his yearly contributions to juvenile literature. Of his "United States Service Series" this is the ninth volume. The romance of the Weather Bureau is hitched to a narrative, where young people prove their ability to cope with many tricks of climate. Incidentally they make friends with an expert weather prophet who gives them a horde of information as to frost, storms, tornadoes, and other surprising vagaries of wind, rain, and snow. The illustrations are authoritative photographs.

Seton, Ernest Thompson. The Arctic Prairies. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.75 net. Postage, 14 cents.

The best books for boy scouts are those by Mr. Seton. First of all they are close-hand experiences; and they are written in a style clear, vivid, and full of beauty. The present volume is a reprint. It is, as the author says in his preface, an account of an expedition in the Northwest, where the Peace and Mackenzie rivers roll "a thousand leagues to the silent Arctic Sea." Love of adventure permeates every page; the keen eye for human nature in the rough is apparent in every paragraph. Add to this the advantage of Mr. Seton's sketching pen. This book is a record of rich experiences.

Skinner, Ada and Eleanor. The Topaz Story-Book. Frontispiece by Maxfield Parrish. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.50 net.

Legends and poems are here brought together; they range through a variety of well-known authors, including Hawthorne, Björnson, Ewald, Longfellow, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and others. The editors have arranged the material in convenient manner, and have turned their hands to adaptation. They have turned even to Ovid, and have retold old ballads. In every way they have tried to render the material available to all sorts of tastes.

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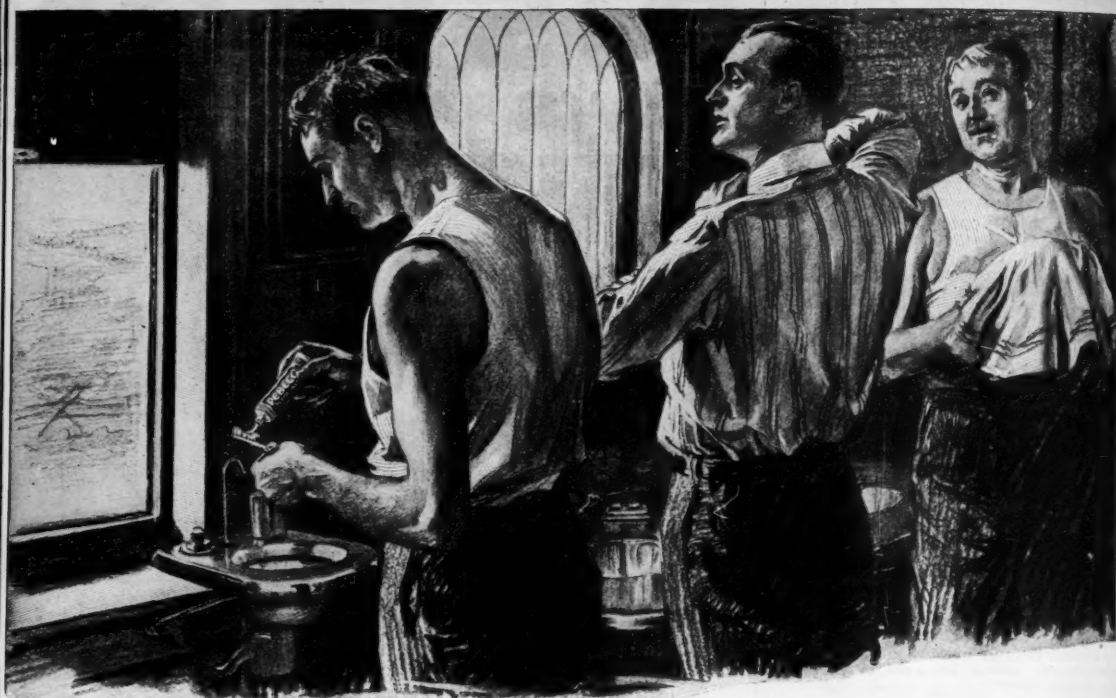
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Sweetser, Kate D. Ten Girls from American History. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50 net.

A note of patriotism sounds through this interesting volume of selected biography, from the dedication page, bearing the name of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, to the last. This is a time when readers want to know something about Molly Pitcher and Clara Barton, when girls will be interested in following the pioneer struggle of Virginia Reed and the moral struggle of Anna Dickinson. The book is right in tone and excellent in style. It is interesting to note how nearly each biography approaches adult interest, based as it is on first-hand documents and references, and showing the author to have been true to the spirit of her authorities. "Ten Girls from American History" is an inspiring volume and comes at the moment when patriotic inspiration is broadcast.

III

ANOTHER LIST OF GOOD JUVENILES

Ames, Joseph B. Under Scout Colors. New York: The Century Company. \$1.35 net. Postage, 12 cents.

This story is one recommended by the Boy Scouts of America; it is approved as representative of the fervor for which the Boy Scout Organization stands. From its first page to its last it shows the resourcefulness of a hero trained in all the mysteries and lore of the "movement."

Barbour, Ralph Henry. Hitting the Line. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.35 net. Postage, 12 cents.

The fifty-seven varieties of Mr. Barbour's inventive genius never seem to get stale with the juvenile world. If he has described a football game once in his career as a writer, he has described it as often as he has written a book. His list of stories for lovers of outdoor sport must be at least a mile long. The present story does not differ materially in its fine manly tone from the stories of previous years. We have a deal of outdoor sport, especially football, which is the key-note to all of Mr. Barbour's books.

Brown, Abbie Farwell. Surprise House. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1 net. Postage, 12 cents.

This is a jolly book, with surprises happening on every page. It is suited to children between seven and ten, and is told with enthusiasm and in an unusually delightful style. Never, probably, in the history of inheritance, has a little heroine been so richly endowed with a library.

Burgess, Thornton W. Mother West Wind "When" Stories. Illustrated by Harrison Cady. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1 net. Postage, 10 cents.

Thornton Burgess is able to write simple, mild little nature stories, with none of the character or humor to them one finds in Uncle Remus, but with enough plot for very youthful interest. Most of the explanations, such as how the bluebird got his blue coat, are sentimentally poetic. That is as it should be for youngsters between three and five.

Cole, Dr. Norman B. and Ernst, Clayton H. First Aid for Boys. A manual for Boy Scouts and for others interested in prompt help for the injured and the sick. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

While this book was not written with the war as a directive purpose, it gives the young reader all the instruction he should have in an emergency for the stopping of blood, the binding of wounds, the counteracting of poison, and the setting of broken bones. The authors are careful to emphasize the need for a physician in all cases of major importance.

Dunn, Byron A. With the Army of the Potomac. The Young Virginians Series. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25. Postage, 12 cents.

This author's purpose for several seasons, in the Young Virginians Series, has been to present his readers, in narrative form, with an accurate account of the Civil War as seen through his own personal observation and through his own wide

reading. In the present volume we are given much patriotism, true bravery, and heroism, and in addition there is an admixture of romance. Mr. Dunn has evidently designed his series well, for it is announced in the preface to the present volume that next year's book, "Scouting for Sheridan," will complete the series. Foot-notes throughout the volume show the care with which the book has been constructed.

Gruelle, Johnny. My Very Own Fairy-Stories. Illustrations by the author. Chicago: P. F. Volland Company.

This is a diverting little volume, cleverly illustrated in color, which the publishers should have seen properly registered before printing. Each story has a moral, and every page has splash of color. "The Good Little Fingers," "The Rubbery Dubbery Smile," and "The Discontented King" are the best of the twelve tales.

Jackson, Gabrielle E. Silverheels. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1 net. Postage, 10 cents.

Mrs. Jackson is an authority on trick ponies. Most of her books, since "Denise and Ned Toodles," glorify intelligence in the horse. The host of readers who welcomed her stories in former years will find in the present little volume a very mild mystery which turns out well for the boy who owns Silverheels. Charles M. Relyea draws the pictures.

Kelland, Clarence B. Mark Tidd [Editor]. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

In this tale it is surprising how knowingly Mark Tidd, the fat boy, copes with the problems of getting out a country newspaper. Equally surprising is the mystery which he undertakes to fathom. There is some real humor in the book, which will hold the interest of juvenile readers.

Kingsley, Charles. The Water Babies. Illustrated. Stories All Children Love Series. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.35 net. Postage, 12 cents.

In a very excellent series of reprints called "The Stories All Children Love," the Lippincotts have done wisely to include "The Water Babies." For, tho it is not generally read nowadays, it is none the less a classic.

Martin, John. John Martin's Manual. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

To those who have read John Martin's Magazine, and have been to John Martin's House in Garden City, this large collection of songs, games, puzzles, stories, and fairy-tales will give added pleasure. As the editor says in his opening welcome, the annual was made for lovers of the magazine; in fact, it consists in cuttings from the back files, with all the decorative pictures and margins which have characterized the make-up of the monthly.

McNally, Georgia M. The Babyhood of Wild Beasts. With a Foreword, by William T. Hornaday. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

This is a fascinating account by one who knows animals and has had all kinds of experience with them. She mingles many amusing accounts of little creatures, and shows what good pets they make. The pictures are graphic, and the captions are as entertaining as the accounts themselves. Mr. Hornaday's foreword states truly that every human natural child has instinctive love for wild animals. For such a child this book, about lions, tigers, bears, hippopotamuses, and the like, will be a perfect book.

Merrington, Marguerite. More Fairy-Tale Plays. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.50 net. Postage, 10 cents.

Teachers and parents eager for plays to give to children will find this volume, by a seasoned playwright, of great help. It consists in dramatizations of "Puss in Boots," "The Three Bears," "Hansel and Gretel" and others. This is one of a series of volumes by Miss Merrington catering to the dramatic instinct of the young.

Peattie, Ella W. The Newcomers. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Under the practical hand of Mrs. Peattie, life begins to hum in a little Western village, as soon as the Wardell family strikes it. This short story, stretched to book length, is filled with the



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methods by which a family of newcomers mount village prejudices and grapple with everyday problems, not only conquering these problems, but likewise gaining, for the young people, success in love, together with the culmination of a number of other romances.

Perkins, Lucy Fitch. The Belgian Twins. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Mrs. Perkins has done well to introduce into the nursery some account of Belgian atrocities, not so gruesome that they will frighten the young reader, but sufficiently strong to leave a proper feeling in the minds of boys and girls regarding the unpardonable attack on a smaller country. "The Belgian Twins" go through many dreadful scenes and are separated from their mother. In the end they find themselves refugees in New York City.

Pier, Arthur Stanwood. The Plattsbuergers. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.25 net. Postage, 10 cents.

Mr. Pier has here given a timely description of what Plattsbuerg was before it seriously became a training-ground for reserve officers. The story centers around the evil doings of a corporal who lords it over his squad. The difficulties experienced by the smallest member of that squad are many. There is a manly tone to the volume.

Pogány, Willy (Illustrator). Swift's Gulliver's Travels. Edited by Padraic Colum. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2. Postage, 14 cents.

Illustrators are doing much more than the editors these days to revive an interest in juvenile classics. In comparison with Louis Rhead's black-and-white drawings for Gulliver, Pogány's pictures show less grotesquerie and more juvenile imagination. They are beautiful in color, while the delicate traceries of his pen are equally as striking. Mr. Colum has written an enlightening introduction, one to be enjoyed by grown-ups.

Stokes's Wonder Book of Fairy-Tales. Illustrated by Florence Choate and Elizabeth Curtis. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

This is the first book of fairy-tales that places such old classics as "Little Red Riding-Hood" and "The Three Bears" side by side with such modern favorites as "The Story of the Little Black Sambo" and the "Tale of Peter Rabbit." The selection of stories seems judicious, and the texts used are direct and simple. One of the special features are the illustrations.

Tomlinson, Everett T. Scouting with General Funston. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.35 net. Postage, 12 cents.

The timely element marks this story from the pen of a well-known writer for boys. It was to be expected that some ambitious youngsters would get mixed up with difficulties on the border. Very shortly they will be with the Allies in greater numbers than they are at present. Every transport that goes to the other side carries some fictional stowaway who will next year regale the juvenile reader with adventures greater than those befalling the most stalwart general now on the field of honor.

Widdemer, Margaret. Winona of Camp Karonya. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

The author of this book understands the Camp Fire Girl Movement thoroughly. Her one endeavor throughout is to show the effect that Camp Fire virtues have on a group of very healthy girls.

Wyeth, N. C. (Illustrator). Sidney Lanier's The Boys' King Arthur. Illustrated by Wyeth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

One can not speak too enthusiastically of N. C. Wyeth as an illustrator of children's books. Each year he is the sponsor for a new edition to delight the heart of young folk. "We have only to mention Stevenson's "Treasure Island" and "Kidnaped" to recall a riot of color and vigorous imagination, which did much in previous years to enliven those two great books for boys. This year, Lanier's version of Mallory's "Morte d'Arthur" quickens our enthusiasm. Wyeth is far different, tho no less noble in his chivalric spirit. He is of the Howard Pyle school; martial groupings, delicate situations, grotesque conceptions—none of these seem too much for him.

"Kultur in Belgium"

Here is one of the most significant and striking books yet written on the fate of Belgium—for it is the work of a prominent Hungarian journalist, Odon Halasi, who recently spent several months in Belgium.

BELGIUM

Under the German Heel

In this remarkable book the author describes vividly the torture which "Kultur" has inflicted upon Belgium, and the hatred it has aroused. He explains the systematic means by which the Germans try to smother this hatred as well as the national spirit of the Belgians. The experience of each of the principal cities of Belgium, at the time of occupation and during the author's visit, is described. The attitude of the writer of this book illustrates the fear and hatred which the policies of the Germans have inspired in their Austro-Hungarian Allies.

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CURRENT POETRY

SONGS of the home, in the commonplace, every-day aspect of it, are few and far between, and so we welcome Mr. Christopher Morley's "Songs for a Little House," just published by George H. Doran, New York, because it is a home-book in every sense of the word. Mr. Morley sings of the "dear little house," of "books and beds and things to eat," of home sounds, home joys, home habits, and home-yearnings, [all with a great tenderness and interspersed with delicate humor. Mr. Morley carols as husband, householder, and father. After dinner at the fireside is vividly portrayed in:

READING ALOUD

BY CHRISTOPHER MORLEY

Once we read Tennyson aloud
In our great fireside chair;
Between the lines my lips could touch
Her April-scented hair.

How very fond I was, to think
The printed poems fair,
When close within my arms I held
A living lyric there!

These poems of Mr. Morley are written with a very delicate touch—simple and with an air of spontaneity that takes them direct to the heart. Very touching is

THE CEDAR CHEST

BY CHRISTOPHER MORLEY

Her mind is like her cedar chest
Wherein in quietness do rest
The wistful dreamings of her heart
In fragrant folds all laid apart.

There, put away in sprigs of rime
Until her life's full blossom-time,
Flutter (like tremulous little birds)
Her small and sweet maternal words.

That venerable "Mother of Arts," the University of Oxford, weaves into the souls of her English sons a devotion that nothing short of death can sever. Through the Rhodes scholars she is sending her influence across the Atlantic, and she seems to inspire a passion no less ardent in these her foster-sons. This is seen in this poem from Mr. Morley's pen:

TO THE OXFORD MEN IN THE WAR

BY CHRISTOPHER MORLEY

Often, on afternoons gray and somber,
When clouds lie low and dark with rain,
A random bell strikes a chord familiar
And I hear the Oxford chimes again.
Never I see a swift stream running
Cold and full from shore to shore
But I think of Isis, and remember
The leaping boat and the throbbing oar,

O, my brothers, my more than brothers—
Lost and gone are those days indeed:
Where are the bells, the gowns, the voices,
All that made us one blood and breed?
Gone—and in many an unknown pitfall
You have swinked, and died like men—
And here I sit in a quiet chamber
Writing on paper with a pen.

O my brothers, my more than brothers—
Big, intolerant, gallant boys!
Going to war as into a boat-race,
Full of laughter and fond of noise!
I can imagine your smile: how eager,
Nervous for the suspense to be done—
And I remember the Ifley meadows,
The crew alert for the starting gun.



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which explains in detail this most efficient Heating System, ready to set up, that costs so little. Describes and illustrates Systems for 1- to 10-car garages. It also contains many experiences of Users in all parts of the country.

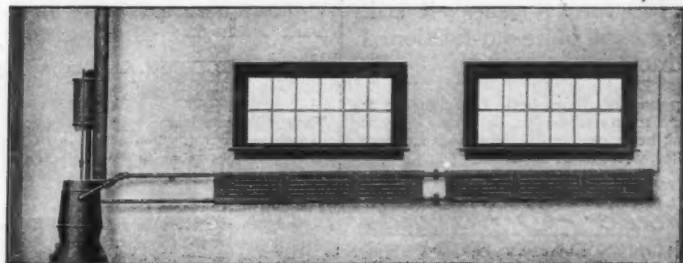
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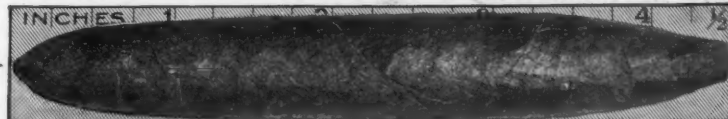
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THOSE WHO HAVE TASTED Gordon Smith's White Fruit Cake must inevitably associate it with the joys of the Christmas season. This most delectable of all delicacies is the most appropriate present for that one in the camp. It is from the recipe of an old Southern hostess. 5-lb. cake \$4; 2-lb. cake \$2. Express prepaid, delivery guaranteed. Further information gladly furnished.

GORDON SMITH
2 Hallett St. Mobile, Alabama.

Old gray city, O dear gray city,
How young we were, and how close to Truth!
We envied no one, we hated no one,
All was magical to our youth.
Still, in the hall of the Triple Roses,
The cannon casts its ruddy span,
And still the garden-gate discloses
The message "Manners Makyth Man."

Then I recall that an Oxford college,
Setting a stone for those who have died,
Nobly remembered all her children—
Even those on the German side.
That was Oxford! and that was England!
Fight your enemy, fight him square;
But in justice, honor, and pity
Even the enemy has his share.

From the pen of an incorrigible wanderer comes "My Ship," by Edmund Leamy (John Lane Company, New York), full of the spirit of youth and glowing with adventure. Mr. Leamy has been to the uttermost parts of the earth and his description of that treeless oven that is the key to India is given in—

ADEN

BY EDMUND LEAMY

Barren rock and rugged grandeur
Rising from the sea.
Mysteries of ancient peopl
Greet the soul of me—
But, I see in English faces
Longing for a tree.

Hunger for the rolling meadows,
And the perfumed loam,
Oft I watch them unobserved—
Wistfully they roam,
In their eyes dumb, silent longings,
And a prayer for home.

Those who have ever experienced the beauty of an African night will recognize the sincerity of Mr. Leamy's work in this poem written on the shores of the great Victoria Nyanza in the very heart of the Dark Continent:

NIGHT IN KAMPALA

BY EDMUND LEAMY

The sun has sought the velvet arms of night
And gone to rest. The soft West wind sighs by;
The palm-trees quiver in the waning light;
One little star peeps shyly from the sky.

The birds have ceased their galaxy of song
And stilled is every tiny feathered throat;
Now flashes bright the merry starry throng,
And rises now the cricket's quickening note.

Deep in the marsh the bull-frog joins his cries
To those of thousand toads that louder grow;
The hum of insects rises to the skies,
And Time throbs on with measured beat and slow.

All silent in the town the gay bazaars,
Save where the crabbed merchants two or three
Count over in the dim light of the stars
The profits of the day and usury.

Within a small grass hut a native boy
Upon a harp plays low with tireless power;
A woman croons a simple song of joy,
And melody and dream are in the hour.

The Afric night steals softly o'er my soul,
I shut my eyes and let my thoughts go roam,
Knowing well that they will seek a cherished goal
And lead me back to long ago—and home!

From *The Century* comes this pretty trifle:

REST

BY AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURR

As the spent sea-gull from the storm above
Folds weary wings upon the tossing sea,
So rests my heart on your unstable love,
That is the only rest on earth for me.

In Grantland Rice's book "Songs of the Stalwart," published by D. Appleton & Co., we find this haunting lyric:

WIND OF THE NIGHT

BY GRANTLAND RICE

Wind of the night of winter—blown from a starless track,
Whispering there in the Darkness, where the shadows whisper back,
Why must you haunt my casement, under the rain-wet eaves,
With voices of ghosts forgotten in the rustle of withered leaves?

Wind of the night of winter—calling to me as you creep,
Whispering there in the shadows where the dark of the night is deep;
Crying of days forgotten—sighing for dreams long sped,
Why must you blow gray ghosts again from graves of the vanished dead?

And there is a Voice in the shadows—a Voice from a vanished day—
A song from the heart of Springtime blown from the fields of May;
Clear as a woodland ripple from the roll of a silver stream,
Till the Night is sweet with the music and the Dark with an old, old dream.

Wind of the night of winter—here I have come for rest—
For peace in the gloom of my lonesome room as a worn bird seeks its nest;
Why must you haunt my casement, under the rain-wet eaves,
With voices of ghosts forgotten in the rustle of withered leaves?

The war has been responsible for innumerable poems inspired by the flag, most of them pretty poor stuff, but in *The Hamilton Literary Magazine* we find these direct and vigorous verses from the pen of a youthful poet:

THE FLAG SPEAKS

BY WALTER E. PECK

Ribbons of white in the flag of our land,
Say, shall we live in fear?
Speak! For I wait for the word from your lips
Wet with the brine of the sea-going ships;
Speak! Shall we cringe 'neath an Attila's whip?
Speak! For I wait to hear!

"This is our word," said the ribbons of white;
"This is the course to steer—
Peace is our haven for foul or for fair—
Won as a maiden and kept as an heir,
Peace with the sunlight of God on her hair,
Peace, with an honor clear!"

Ribbons of red in the flag of our land,
Bought for a price full dear,
Speak! For 'tis Man that is asking Man,
Churl in the centuries' caravan,
Speak! For he waits for your bold "I can!"
Speak! For he waits to hear!

"This is our word," said the ribbons of red,
Slowly, with gaze austere,
"War if we must in humanity's name,
Shielding a sister from sorrow and shame;
War upon beasts with the sword and with flame!
War—till the Judge appear!"

Stars in a field of the sky's own blue,
Light of a midnight year,
Speak! For the spirit of Man awakes,
Shoulders the cross, and his couch forsakes,
Whispers a prayer, and the long way takes,
Speak! For he waits to hear!

"This is our word," said a star of white,
Set in the silken mere,
"Right against Might on the land, on the sea!
Little and Great are the same to me!
Only for Truth and for Liberty
Strike! For the hour is here!"

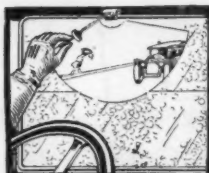


Would You Drive Blindfolded?

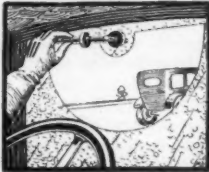
The law would get you for driving blindfolded, yet you drive virtually blindfolded, jeopardizing your own life and that of your wife and children when you drive with a snow or rain-covered windshield. You are at the mercy of fate. Your horn and brakes are worthless, because you can't see when to use them. To see at all clearly you must stick your head out into the snow at the side of the car. If your side curtains are up or you drive a closed car even this dangerous practice is impossible. To drive *safely* you must see where you drive regardless of the weather—and you can see *clearly always* by equipping with the

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A TWO-FISTED American fighting man will act as adviser to Colonel House when he attends the first meeting of the Supreme War-Council in Paris as the head of the American War-Mission. He is Gen. Tasker Howard Bliss, who succeeded Gen. Hugh L. Scott—who retired on September 21—as Chief of Staff of the United States Army. This appointment came as the climax of an active military career of forty years, as General Bliss reaches the age of retirement in December. It is not regarded, however, merely as a compliment—a reward upon quitting service. He was appointed because he was considered the best man for the job. And it is not at all certain that he will retire, but should he be relieved by a younger man as Chief of Staff, those who know him best declare that he will go to an active command in the field. The Philadelphia Public Ledger says of his career:

It would be difficult to pick a man in the present generation of army officers who has more thoroughly run the gamut of service. It was in 1875 that he graduated from West Point as a youngster of twenty-three. He had entered the Military Academy from Pennsylvania, his home being at Lewisburg, where he still maintains a residence. His first commission of second lieutenant was in the artillery, and it is in that branch of the service and in the commissary that he has done most of his work. He was an honor graduate of the artillery school in those early days.

During the long drag of comparative inactivity during the eighties and nineties he served as commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain and finally as major. The Spanish-American War found him a major, but offered him his opportunity. He resigned in the regular Army and became a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. He saw active service in the Porto Rican campaign and was among those officers whose duty it was to point the way to the United States Government which led to energetic methods looking toward an overhauling of that island and a treatment of its people that would give them a chance at health and productiveness denied to them under the Spanish régime.

When the Spanish-American War was over Bliss went back to the regular Army, again as major. In the meantime he had been collector of customs at Havana and had been instrumental in rehabilitating the Cuban customs service. In this work he was of special value because of his knowledge of Spanish and Spanish peoples, a knowledge that had been perfected by two years as military attaché in Madrid just before the war. He was a special commissioner to Cuba after the war, and arranged the treaty of reciprocity between that nation and the United States.

Bliss was appointed a Brigadier-General in 1902, after which he spent two years at the War-College, where he developed the technical side of his war-knowledge. Then, says The Public Ledger:

He went to the Philippines and there for several years wrestled with the trying problems of insular government. The chief of these was in command of the Department of Mindanao, in the southern part of the group, where they sit upon the equator. This is the part of the islands where reside those Moro Mohammedan citizens of the United States, and at the time of the coming of General Bliss they were still in the ways of piracy and still held that the greatest of glories was to die while killing Christians.

Since his return from the Philippines General Bliss has commanded the Department of California, the Department of the East, and the Department of the South. He has done two separate bits on the General Staff at Washington, the last of which has lasted for two years.


General Bliss and General Scott are fast friends. They are men of similar age and training. Each has seen much service, and has had much administrative duty. When General Scott went with the Root mission to Russia, General Bliss sat upon the lid and acted as Chief of Staff. The actual chief upon his return assumed charge, but he was so close to the age of retirement that he left much to his associate.

A few incidents of his administration in Havana will give an insight into the character of the man who has been chosen as adviser to our War-Commission abroad. When he was assigned to the job of cleaning up Cuba—morally and physically—the sixteen customs districts were collecting \$15,000,000 annually and only \$6,000,000 reached the Spanish Government. Spanish officials were said to have worked in a combination with the importers, and friends of Bliss warned him not to take the job as his commission, reputation, and possibly his life would be at stake. He not only took the job but doubled the revenues, taking in more than \$100,000,000 during his administration, and at one time had the entire force of appraisers in jail.

Bliss is an indefatigable worker and student. The New York Times says:

In the course of one of his tours of duty in Washington, General Bliss, then a young officer, struck up a friendship with a Russian in the Treasury Department who convinced him that the Russian language was worth learning. Bliss already knew Spanish, French, and German. He added Russian. Some time after that Col. Roger Birney, the father of the built-up gun, showed him a manuscript in Russian on the science of artillery and said he would give a good deal for a translation. Bliss translated it, and it was so valuable that the War Department published it for use in the artillery school. After that he translated various other Russian books for the use of the army.


"I never get tired of the job," General Bliss once said to a curious fellow officer who asked him why he did not take more leave. The records of the Adjutant-General's office show that, since his graduation from West Point in 1875, General Bliss has taken leaves of absence aggregating, all told, for the forty-two years, only three months and twelve days. For the same period of forty-two years he has had about



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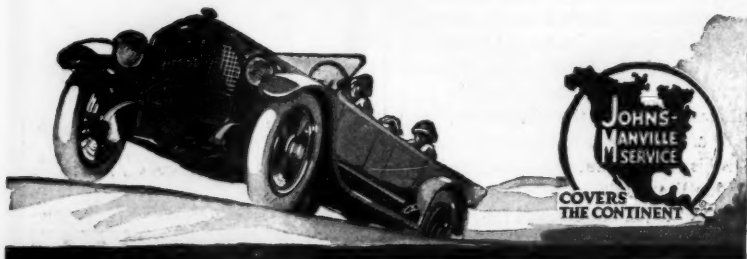
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twenty days off for sickness. If he had taken all the time that he was entitled to he would have had four years off, with full pay. His longest absence from the service was a month, when he came East from his station on the Pacific coast to get married.

When he got his appointment to West Point he was a boy of seventeen, living in Lewisburg, Pa. His father, a clergyman, told him that he should go and thank Congressman Paeker, the man who had got his appointment for him, who was fourteen miles away in Sunbury. The boy walked all the way there and back, twenty-eight miles, on a hot day in August, carrying his shoes in his hands.

THE ENERGETIC KERENSKY SEEN AS A WEAKLING

FORTY different explanations of the downfall of Kerensky are forthcoming, but none more picturesque or interesting from the psychologist's view than the strange claim that he is "neither a clever man nor a man of will." His success is explained by Mr. Robert Crozier Long, an American correspondent of experience in that country, to be due largely to a splendid gift of acting and chiefly to the fact that he just rushed in and grabbed the leadership. But he could not hold it against the various elements of opposition and with his own weak points of egoism and vanity. These defects are common to most leaders, we are told, who are protected by the art that conceals art. Kerensky was not so gifted and laid himself open to the merciless satire of his enemies. Yet, Mr. Long says in an interview in the *New York Evening Post* that altho Kerensky attained the position of dictator, he was dictator only in the sense Nicholas II. was autocrat, and that he "dictated nothing." Moreover—

"Kerensky proved that he was a failure long before the latest revolution registered the fact. He failed because he possessed no positive qualities, except two, which are not essentially qualities of statecraft, tho they are useful or necessary complements. These qualities were personality and energy. They were sufficient to raise him to power, but they did not qualify him to effect any acts of policy which could keep him in power. He was deficient in political principles, knowledge, steadfastness, and moral courage; and, tho famous as an orator, he was deficient even in eloquence, for his oratory was merely an expression of his personality and energy, and was neither political in its contents nor literary or effectively popular in its form. Energy and personality, backed by luck, brought him to power and gave him a certain popularity; and he stayed in power longer than he ought to have stayed. His popularity in certain circles survived the exposure of his incapacity.

"Kerensky's personality was very marked. He had a sufficiently masterful manner to dominate assemblies politically opposed to him and convinced of his utter unfitness and even—as was the case toward the end—repelled by his excessive vanity. I saw this first at the Moscow

Congress of August, later at the first sessions of the Petrograd 'Preliminary Parliament.' Nearly all of Russia's ablest men came to Moscow angry with his incapacity and clamorous for change; against him were the Constitutional Democrats, the Moscow industrial group, the Cossacks (except the Left Cossacks in the Soviets), the Korniloffites, and all good economic and financial authorities.

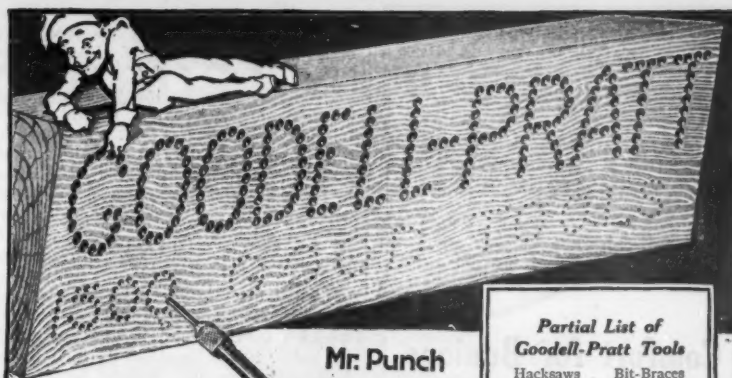
"To these critical men he made a very bad speech, full of egoism, menaces, and inanities. (An Ally diplomat who translated it told me that he could hardly read it without disgust.) Kerensky then posed absurdly, and grossly insulted several distinguished delegates, among them Mr. Rodzianko, Speaker of the Fourth Duma, and in an interchange of retorts with Rodzianko he came off second best. But he continued to dominate the assembly. Similarly he survived the challenge of Korniloff, who is an extraordinarily able, enterprising, and cultivated man, and whose whole speech was veiled condemnation of the Kerensky anarchy. Yet ten minutes after Korniloff had finished speaking every one forgot what he had said, and Kerensky remained in the center of the stage."

Mentally considered, Kerensky is without intellectual or moral superiority, but physically he as an effective figure, according to Mr. Long, who describes him as of middle height and thin. His sallow face is clean-shaven, and he wears his dark hair close-cropped and brushed up straight from the forehead. From the time he became Minister of War at the first reconstruction of the Lvoff Cabinet, he always wore a "uniform" which was more like the British than the Russian, and we are told that—

"His slight frame and unhealthy face made a striking contrast with the rough khaki, and there was a popular legend that he was a man of feeble body but indomitable spirit. He had a harsh voice, and when excited he screamed; when at congresses he screamed at his opponents to stop speaking or sit down; he usually got his way. Undoubtedly his personality was strong enough to qualify him for playing a permanent rôle in the revolution had he had mediocre powers of mind and character, but he had not even these.

"Kerensky's second quality, his energy, was great. He was a hard worker, and both before and after the revolution gained credit by ceaseless speech-making. But energy in itself is not a political quality.

"The luck factor was that Kerensky, alone of the Socialist or Soviet leaders, entered the otherwise bourgeois Cabinet of Prince Lvoff. All power then lay in the Petrograd Soviet's hands, and as link between the two unreconciled factors, power and policy, Kerensky was bound to play a rôle. His histrionic abilities enabled him to turn this exceptional position to advantage, and as Prince Lvoff, being without power, was bound to fail, it was inevitable that Kerensky should succeed. In a parting statement Prince Lvoff recommended Kerensky for the Premiership, but it is not likely that Lvoff really believed that Kerensky could save his country—more likely he recognized that in the prevailing demagogic temper no one but



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Kerensky would be tolerated, and his recommendation was merely the recognizing of an inevitable, practically accomplished fact.

"After personality, energy, and luck had made Kerensky Premier, he did nothing to strengthen his position. This position at first was far better than Lvoff's, as the all-powerful Petrograd Soviet then ceased to be an *imperium in imperio*, and identified itself with the new Cabinet. At first Kerensky, backed by the Soviet majority, could have taken strong measures against the anarchy which began to raise its head a month after the revolution. As Vice-President of the Soviet, he could have demanded from it military support. This he failed to do; he was terrified by the Bolshevik minority, and he allowed anarchy to continue and grow. After tolerating meekly the seizure of private houses and the platonic defiance of Cronstadt under its self-appointed dictator, Lamanoff, Kerensky had to tolerate savage and unprovoked murders of officers at Helsingfors and Vyborg, and all he did against the murderers was to issue lachrymose proclamations."

Eminent men are inevitably charged with pose of one sort or another, and Mr. Long was inclined to discount such accusations about Kerensky until convinced by what he saw with his own eyes. Thus:

"In conversation Kerensky laid stress on his physical weakness. He postured, and was always photographed with one hand inserted between the buttons of his tunic and usually with the other hand behind his back, posing, his critics said, as Napoleon, tho, in fact, he looked far more like Nelson with the sleeve of a lost arm pinned across his breast. At Moscow derision was excited by his sitting on an armchair different from the chairs of his colleagues, and by his keeping his military and naval secretaries, two young and good-looking officers, standing motionless and erect behind his chair. These officers became known as 'Kerensky's footmen.'"

"Kerensky's speeches were full of himself. He had a craze for phrases such as 'I as your supreme leader,' 'I as your War Minister and your political chief'; and at Moscow he evoked open cries of 'impudent fellow' by making the confession to his audience: 'I have been accused of putting too much faith in humanity; henceforth let no man say that Kerensky has too much faith.' Newspapers ridiculed his occupancy of the imperial rooms and imperial beds in the Winter Palace; the *Zhivoe Slovo*, organ of the eccentric Alexis Suvorin, published a mock 'Court Chronicle,' beginning 'His Majesty, Alexander Feodorovitch deigned.' At the Moscow Congress the scandal became so pronounced that on the last day the 'footmen' disappeared; and Tseretelli rose and explained solemnly that Mr. Kerensky by no means claimed that supreme power was inherent in himself; he understood very well that he held office only by the will of the people. This correction made things worse: malicious persons even said that Tseretelli, who is a much abler man than Kerensky, was mocking at his chief."

Toward the end Kerensky's enemies went very far in their attacks, and one writer of cynical humor openly stated in

the press that every Russian revolution must have a false Dmitri, therefore Russia must put up with Kerensky. Kerensky was called a conscious humbug and an adventurer who cared nothing for his country, but Mr. Long proceeds:

"This charge, I am convinced, was untrue; his only defect of conduct was his excessive vanity; but vanity no more excluded genuine patriotism in his case than it did in the case of a really great patriot, Chatham, of whom Macaulay says that he never admitted visitors to his sick-room without first draping his dressing-gown picturesquely round his gouty leg."

"Kerensky was a bad speaker. His sentences were long and meaningless, and indicated inability to think clearly; and his style was empty, turgid, and pretentious. As he had neither literary culture nor mother wit, his images were cheap and familiar; his favorite resource was to threaten to crush 'with blood and iron' and to punish 'mercilessly.' His proclamations and interviews during the Korniloff rebellion were full of such matter. He held control of audiences, but only audiences of inferior judgment, by his personality and manner of dominance. I have only once seen any one publicly challenging him. This was the president of the Union of Cavaliers of St. George, Skarzinsky, who, having been denounced as a coward, marched toward Kerensky's seat and was about either to strike or to challenge him when he was led away by General Verkhovsky."

"In private conversation Kerensky was not impressive. He spoke in the tone of his proclamations and public speeches, and reminded me of Bismarck's cynical remark that a man who speaks in private as he speaks in public has very little in him. The only personal remark made by Kerensky to me that remains in my memory was in reply to an inquiry about his health. 'If I fall,' he said, 'others will carry on my work.' This remark was made at a time when his failure was evident to all; and it indicated that he honestly believed that he was working for Russia's good."

"Kerensky was often threatened with assassination. I believe the threateners were always madmen or fanatics, for he had no personal enemies. Had the threat been executed, Russia's position could hardly have been worse than it is, but Kerensky's reputation would have been saved. Had he been killed in the first days of the revolution, when he showed some presence of mind, or, better, after Korniloff's dramatic advance to Kalish, an achievement for which the parties really responsible did not get credit, his mediocrity and vanity would probably not have been discovered by historians, and he would have been immortalized alongside other 'inheritors of unfulfilled renown' whose promise was crushed in the bud."

"Kerensky is probably not in personal danger if caught by his foes. He might be killed in hot blood by angry soldiers; but he is in no more peril from any judicial process than is General Korniloff, whom he, in his time, threatened to execute. Russians are not revengeful. They show no horror when innocent persons are killed as a result of indiscriminate shooting in the streets, they revolt from the notion of taking life according to legal

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forms. Even the autocracy (except during the Stolypin régime) seldom executed its enemies. The Bolsheviki's first act has been to abolish capital punishment at the front; and capital punishment at the rear was never reestablished after its abolition in March."

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When Coffin came to consider the nation's industrial possibilities in the line of war, his first thought, naturally enough, was to see what could be standardized. He knew that if the country got into the struggle it meant the conversion of a lot of peace-time industries into war-plants, all of which would be called upon to turn out identical supplies for the Government. In the matter of shells, for instance, it meant that the Government would have to call upon dozens of different factories, and that it would not be able to allow them to make shells according to their own ideas, but according to a single Government plan.

The standardization man developed the idea that the Government ought to encourage all kinds of manufacturing establishments to supply themselves with sets of tools and dies for shell-making, give them small orders, so that they might acquire familiarity with the work, and in that way begin to put them in readiness for what might be a great task. He carried out this idea in the automobile-factory of which he was an owner, and actually installed sufficient machinery to start the manufacture of shells on a small scale.

For several months, before Congress provided anything but a small appropriation for the Council of National Defense, Coffin hammered away in Washington, with the aid of a staff whose salaries he paid out of his own pocket, and in a suite of offices for which he also paid the rent. Then the war came and the council assumed proportions far bigger than ever. It soon became apparent that one of the most important things America could do in the way of helping to win the war was to add to the air fleets of the Allies, and eventually to create a gigantic one of its own. Hence the Aircraft Production Board, with Coffin as its chairman.

From the time of its creation, he began

to devote his attention exclusively to the airplane problem, dropping his munitions work. Here again was a case for standardization, if ever it was needed. The facilities for airplane manufacture in the United States were pitifully small. Only one of the existing factories had a capacity that was worth serious consideration. Most of them were struggling affairs, making little or no money. They were building a few machines for the Allies, and a few for the United States; but not enough to last through a week of vigorous air-fighting on the Western front.

It was a case of creating an industry, to all intents and purposes. Coffin found the Government with less than a hundred machines of its own. During the year 1916 the Army had ordered 366 airplanes and had received only 64. The airplane infant was barely alive when the United States went to war.

One of the first problems to be met was the motor. In order to obtain these in the great quantities needed it was necessary to turn to the automobile-factories; and as they all made motors of different models standardization became necessary. Through Coffin expert designers were brought to Washington, where they evolved the Liberty motor in less than a month, the spectacular history of which has been told. Then came the problem of wings and bodies. Here was another matter for standardization, and Coffin got busy again. Factories had to be built and men trained, but to-day the Government is assured that the wings and bodies will be forthcoming when the motors are ready to install. *The Eagle* says:

So it has come to pass that Coffin, in going to work for the Government as one of its war-leaders, has witnessed an intensive standardization development such as he may have dreamed of, but never before experienced. It has been carried on far beyond mere airplane manufacture. There is now in process of manufacture a standard military truck, designed after the same fashion as the Liberty motor and parceled out among dozens of concerns, who are all engaged in the work.

Naturally, Coffin is a busy man. He has always been a hard worker, and, altho not of robust physique, he stands the strain amazingly well. Many of his business days do not end until ten or eleven o'clock at night. There are no fixt hours for the dollar-a-year men. Most of them work anywhere from ten to sixteen hours.

The offices of the Aircraft Production Board are down-town, in the same building with the Council of National Defense. There, overlooking Pennsylvania Avenue, from the twelfth floor, Coffin spends many hours a day. The number of persons he must of necessity meet in his daily work seems to be without end. There are not only manufacturers and their representatives by the score, but there are members of foreign missions who are vitally concerned in the air plans of the Government.

A good deal of Coffin's time recently has been devoted to conferences with British representatives, for the standardized Liberty motor may yet be internationalized. This does not mean that it will be adopted either by the British or the French—altho it may—but if arrangements

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can be made for the manufacture of parts on the other side of the ocean the Liberty motor will become an even more serviceable war-engine. It will be used abroad almost exclusively, and if England can help to supply spare parts, or even complete engines, the strength of the American airplane fleet on the Western front will be vastly increased.

This is one of Coffin's present tasks. He is trying to make standardization bridge the Atlantic as well as to spread it all over the industrial territory of the United States. Being only forty-four years old, he has a lot of the drive and energy of youth, coupled with an experience in organizing and building up great industries such as is equaled by few contemporary engineers.

Here are a few personal flash-lights on the man behind the air-fleet:

Descendant on his maternal side of John Jay.

Born on a farm in Miami County, Ohio, near West Milton, September 6, 1873.

Graduated from University of Michigan in 1893 as an engineer.

Worked five years in the postal service.

In 1897 built his first gas-car.

Developed several automobile firms and is the vice-president of one of the largest.

As president of the Society of Automobile Engineers he launched the movement to standardize the motor business.

Married Miss Matilda V. Allen, of Battle Creek, Mich., in 1907.

Mr. Coffin is a member of many technical societies as well as social clubs, but he rarely finds time to enjoy the latter.

DEATH OF LILIUOKALANI, HAWAII'S DUSKY QUEEN

FORMER Queen Liliuokalani, once absolute sovereign of Hawaii, died a good American citizen. Bells were tolled in Honolulu, flags were half-masted, and former chiefs of her régime—before the Islands bowed to the sovereignty of the United States—gathered to mourn for their former ruler.

Liliuokalani could trace her ancestry back to the foundation of the Kamehameha dynasty. She was born in Honolulu seventy-nine years ago, and was educated in the old Royal School. She married John O. Dominis, the son of an American sea-captain, in 1862, and succeeded her brother, King Kalakaua, on the throne of Hawaii, on January 29, 1891. Kalakaua died in San Francisco, where he had gone to recruit his failing health, the monarch having made the voyage as the guest of Rear-Admiral Brown on the United States cruiser *Charleston*.

The Hawaiian Gazette says of the former Queen:

Liliuokalani was born September 2, 1838, near the present site of the Queen's Hospital at the base of Punch-bowl. Her name was Lydia Kamakeha. Her

father was Kapaakea; her mother was Keohokalole. Her ancestry as she gave it in her own book, traces back to the foundation of the Kamehameha dynasty; and she claimed relationship to the royal family of the five sovereigns of that name.

Kapaakea was a Hawaiian chief surrounded by hundreds of followers. Keohokalole was the daughter of one of the fifteen counselors of Kamehameha III.

Liliuokalani's grandfather, Aikanaka, was in charge of the guns of the fort on Punch-bowl Hill. Her great-grandfather was Keawe-a-Heulu, chief counselor to Kamehameha I. In her autobiography, Liliuokalani records her great-grandfather as a cousin of Keoua, father of Kamehameha I.

Liliuokalani's birth followed by forty odd years the conquest of the islands by Kamehameha I, and occurred in the reign of Kamehameha III. The missionaries arrived in 1820.

Liliuokalani was given away in infancy by her parents to another chief, by whom she was adopted according to the Hawaiian custom of exchanging children, observed to foster and cement the ties between the different clans and chiefs. Liliuokalani's new mother, for according to custom she was more than an adopted or foster-mother, was Konia, granddaughter of Kamehameha I. Konia's husband was Paki, a high chief. They had a daughter of their own, Bernice Pauahi, who was later Mrs. Charles R. Bishop. Liliuokalani's own parents had nine other children, most of whom were adopted into other families.

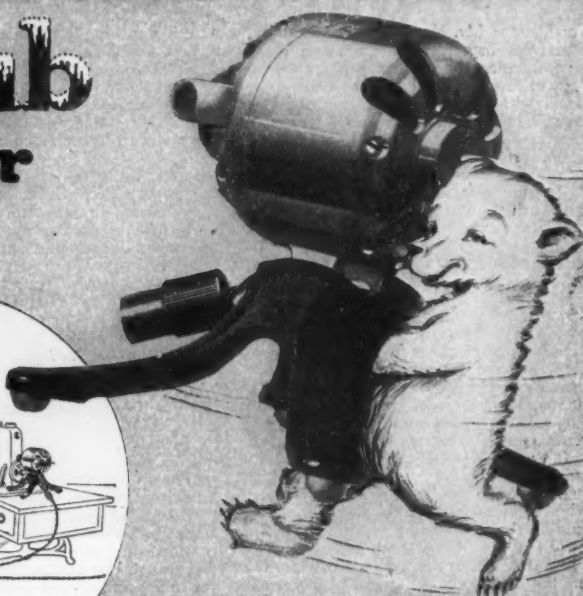
When four years old, Liliuokalani was sent to the Royal School, founded and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Amos C. Cooke, the pupils all being children of the royal family and the high chiefs. It was a boarding-school, and here Liliuokalani learned English well and was educated in the teachings of the Christian religion.

Church attendance and Christian worship were deeply instilled into the minds of the children at the Royal School. They attended church every Sunday accompanied by their teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, and occupied seats near the pew of the King.

Liliuokalani was an authoress of ability in the English as well as Hawaiian language and was the composer of some of the best of Hawaiian musical works. Of her writings, "Hawaii's History by Hawaii's Queen," and "Hawaii's Music," stand out most prominently. Of her numerous musical works, the most noted is the composition which was for many years the Hawaiian National Anthem. It was written at the order of Kamehameha V. by Liliuokalani in a week's time and introduced by her in the Kawaiahao Church.

While attending school the Princess fell in love with Dominis, then a pupil at an adjacent institution. Dominis and his young companions were in the habit of climbing the fence that separated the two school-yards that they might peep over at the dusky Princesses and Princesses, and between Dominis and Liliuokalani there began a "courtship over the school fence." They were married in 1862, and Dominis became a member of the House of Nobles and Governor of Oahu.

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The greatest concerted effort in the history of agriculture to increase the production of food is now being made by every nation at war. In the fight against the Hun we and our allies are alive to this vital need. We are going forth to meet it.

The Tractor Has Thrown American Food Production into High Gear

There are no means of calculating with exactitude what the farm tractor has accomplished in "throwing Uncle Sam's food production into top speed," as Forest Crissey expresses it. It is known beyond all shadow of doubt, however, that the vast task of feeding our own and our allied peoples has been advanced enormously by the tractor.

In farms, east, west, and south, tractors have been working by day and by night. The story of vast acreages prepared by the tractor on the wheat fields and the corn belt; of "patriotic tractor plowing celebrations"; of the work of tractors bought by communities and defense leagues, is too long to tell here. Suffice it to say that tens of thousands of our home folk, of our boys "over there," of hungry mouths in devastated Belgium and Northern France, will be sustained this winter with food made possible by the farm tractor.

Let us remember there are battles on the farm lands as important as those at the front. Let us remember the silent heroes fighting the battle for food production. On many a farm the young men have left to serve the Flag. Hired labor is either scarce, high, or utterly unobtainable. Every farm cost has mounted to unbelievable heights. Yet the old men and the women are meeting the crisis. There is no truer patriotism than theirs. The nation's farmers are experiencing their share of sacrifice.

To many of these farmers the tractor has come as about the only solution of the labor problem—of multiplying man power by machine power. The father, too old to enlist, is still able to drive a tractor, and many a woman has learned to operate a tractor during the past summer. The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates, as a result of a thorough canvass, that 34,371 tractors are working on American farms during 1917.

Canadian government authorities have been aiding the Dominion farmers in meeting the same conditions as confront their neighbors south of the international boundary. The Ontario Department of Agriculture has been conspicuous in its tractor activity. It has 135 tractors at work on farms operating under reasonable rental fees.

How Tractors are Meeting the Emergency in Great Britain

In England, also, the tractor has rolled into the breach caused by unprecedented depletion of farm labor. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the tractor has brought about a revolution in British agriculture.

From several standpoints the farms of England faced an acute situation after the outbreak of war. "For upwards of half a century," says an expert on English farms, writing in *The Implement and Tractor Trade Journal*, "the British people have been quite content to look to other countries to provide the grain, and very often the flour itself, so necessary to their daily bread. Year after year the acreage under cultivation, especially in respect of wheat, steadily dwindled, until, even before the war, it had reached a stage that was regarded as most alarming even by those who were formerly wont to look upon the situation with the utmost complacency. Not that the farmers of the United Kingdom

were in anything like adverse circumstances, for, on the whole, they were doing well in the stock raising industry.

"Agricultural laborers, tired of the monotony and drudgery of farm life and attracted by the lures and high wages of the towns, drifted off to fresh fields and pastures new.

"The war caught us entirely unprepared, alike in the agricultural field as in the military; we suddenly awoke one day to the fact that we were in danger of being starved; although the land was there all right, the labor was gone. That was the position at the beginning of 1917."

England awoke. An entirely new agricultural policy was inaugurated. She realized that increased acreages must be put under cultivation. But how, with the farms stripped of laborers?

The farm tractor offered the only solution. The British tractor industry is still in its infancy and was utterly unable to meet the crisis. So Great Britain turned to the United States and the steady import of American machines began.

Henry Ford turned over his patents to the British Government, and last month shipped 700 machines from America, while most of our leading tractor manufacturers have rushed machines and service experts overseas.

Through this application of the farm tractor to her agricultural crisis, England has increased her home production of food to date 10%, while the harvests of 1918 promise a substantial gain over even this increase.

The Brave French Are Meeting Their Crisis With the Tractor

France also faced an acute agricultural crisis. Her young men were called from the furrow to the colors. Large areas of her farm lands were devastated by the invaders. Ruthless destruction marked the Hun's onslaught.

The French turned immediately to the tractor as a means for meeting the emergency. Unlike England, the French Government has been studying and promoting power farming for a period antedating the war.

Soon after the war began the government, with the cooperation of civil, military, and scientific authorities, began tractor demonstrations. Subsidies were arranged through government and local organizations. Throughout the agricultural regions of France associations and syndicates were organized for the purchase and operation of tractors.

The French, with their wonderful mechanical talent, were already producing tractors, but the output was insufficient to meet the grave needs of the people. France turned, therefore, to the United States and she has been receiving large numbers of American tractors.

While exact statistics are not available, it can be stated with authority that the farm tractor has been a factor of momentous importance in feeding the French nation.

Mr. Louis Mangin, a member of the Academy of Sciences, and a most accurate authority on French agriculture, says in his pamphlet—"The French Farmer; His Situation and Prospects"—that while the normal production of wheat is 90,000,000 quintals (hundredweight), in 1916 it was under 58,000,000. Almost 2,000,000 acres in France have not been sown. Production of potatoes has declined from 120,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 91,000,000 in 1916. The enemy took 2,700,000 head of cattle from French and Belgian farmers. Mr. Mangin urges the vital need of machinery which will do the work of men and farm animals, and states there must be a big increase in the number of tractors.

Italy Turns to the Tractor to Meet Her Food Requirements

Italy has not been unawake to the vital importance of the tractor in meeting her food requirements. Early in the present year the

Italian Minister of Agriculture issued a decree offering to all companies or societies who should purchase farm tractors for plowing a premium or bonus of 30% of the value of the tractors and accessories purchased, and an additional 10% should they acquire five or more tractors to be operated by a central organization within one province. There is offered also a premium of 20% to individual farmers who may purchase farm tractors and accessories. Many leading American tractor manufacturers are exporting to Italy.

Russia a Land of Tractor Opportunity

Owing to her immense areas remote from the battle-fields, Russia has not experienced the same emergency as England or France. While her area of crops decreased about 8% during 1915 in comparison with the average of five years preceding the war, the total yield remained about the same. In 1916, however, her yield of wheat is said to have fallen from 203,000,000 to 162,000,000 quintals. However, the scarcity of food in Petrograd and other cities has been due chiefly to inadequate transportation facilities. Russia was buying American tractors before the outbreak of the war. Since the beginning of hostilities Russia's imports of tractors have increased. The Department of Agriculture imported about 300 American tractors in 1917.

During the past few years Russian agriculture has progressed with amazing rapidity. Importation of agricultural implements, which in 1895 amounted to \$5,000,000 per annum, had reached in 1912 a yearly total of \$30,000,000. In 1895 the government expended \$325,000 for government agricultural colleges. In 1912 the expenditure was \$1,800,000.

Wenceslas P. Kotchetkov, agricultural expert of the Russian government, has favored *The Literary Digest* with interesting facts about Russian farm conditions. He says:

"The district self-governing organizations called Zemstvos are behind the great advance in Russian agriculture. Behind the Zemstvos are very important measures taken by the government since 1895 for the development of the work on a larger scale. These measures consist principally of creating many new agricultural schools and experimental stations, county agents, popular courses in agriculture, and—what is very important—organization of rural credit and encouragement of local agricultural societies, also cooperative societies for different purposes; organization of dairies, societies for marketing products and buying materials, insurance of cattle, etc.

"In the great belt of black soil stretching across the south central portion of the empire, 700,000 square miles in extent, wheat, rye, oats, and barley are staple crops. 80 to 90 per cent. of implements here are modern. Steam tractors have been in use. Gas tractors will be adopted extensively."

Total American Exports

It is impossible to state accurately the number of American tractors which have been exported to our allies for purely agricultural purposes since the beginning of the war. According to United States government figures the total export of tractors for the first eight months of 1915 was 380; of 1916, 2019; of 1917, 7339. In value the shipments were: 1915, \$796,959; 1916, \$3,759,789; 1917, \$9,231,743.

American tractors are meeting the desperate needs of agriculture in our own and our allied countries. The tractor is here to help us win a righteous war. Our duty is to help the tractor. This responsibility is three-fold—that of the manufacturer, the dealer, the user.

Farm Tractor Department

The Literary Digest

When Kalakaua ascended the throne in 1874, he proclaimed Liliuokalani heir apparent. She was twice regent during the absence of her brother, once when he toured the world and again during his visit to California in search of health, and from which he was brought back a corpse. The fatal termination of his illness was unheralded in the Islands for there was then no cable connection, and the first that Liliuokalani knew of her brother's death was upon the arrival of the cruiser *Charleston* with his body. In her book, "Hawaii's Story," she thus relates her experiences upon her accession to the throne:

Before I had time to collect myself before my brother's remains were buried, a trap was sprung upon me by those who stood waiting as a wild beast watches for his prey. The ministers, who were apparently of one mind with the justices of the supreme court, called together the members of the council, and, when all had taken their seats, sent for me. I turned to Governor Dominis before entering the chamber and inquired of him, "What is the object of this meeting?" He said that they had come together to witness my taking of the oath of office. I told him at once that I did not wish to take the oath just then, and asked why such proceedings could not be deferred until after my brother's funeral. He said that others had decided that I must take the oath then and there.

Few persons have ever been placed without a word of warning in such a trying situation, and I doubt if there was any other woman in the city who could have borne with passable equanimity what I had to endure that day. I will scarcely limit the comparison to my sex; I doubt if many men could have passed successfully through such an ordeal. Ere I realized what was involved, I was compelled to take the oath to the constitution, the adoption of which had led to my brother's death.

Liliuokalani's reign was brief and troubled. Within seven months after she ascended the throne she lost her husband. Dominis, during the reigns of Lunalilo and Kalakaua, had held positions of importance, and at the time of his death was Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom with the rank of His Royal Highness Prince Consort. The Queen wrote of him: "He was taken away from me at precisely the time that I felt I most needed his counsel and companionship." Of the turbulent reign of Liliuokalani *The Gazette* says:

Queen Liliuokalani renewed with determination the contest begun by her brother, Kalakaua, to abolish restrictions on the power of the Crown. By a decision of the supreme court that the term of the last cabinet had expired with the King, Queen Liliuokalani was able to score the first point against her opponents. The decision enabled her to make conditions in advance with the new cabinet so as to gain control of all appointments. Immediately dissatisfaction was caused by the manner in which this power was exercised. The new ministry, commissioned by the Queen, consisted of Samuel Parker, Minister



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of Foreign Affairs; C. N. Spencer, Minister of the Interior; H. A. Widemann, Minister of Finance, and W. A. Whiting, Attorney-General.

Minor domestic affairs were the only surface indications of anything but a peaceful situation until the legislative session of 1892, which was protracted to eight months by persistent struggles between the opposing parties. In the legislative halls the conflict burst into flame again and again, not abating until the constitutional crisis was reached early the next year.

During the eight months of the legislature, four changes of ministry took place. Then during the last week of the session a bill granting a franchise to establish a lottery was passed as well as an act licensing the sale of opium. By the same voters an able and upright cabinet was voted out, January 12, 1893, two days before the prorogation of the legislature.

Meanwhile the Queen had caused a new constitution to be drawn up in secret, striking three direct blows at the heart of constitutional government and the rights of the non-Hawaiian residents of the Islands. By this document some of the principal checks on the power of the Crown were to be removed the existing guaranties of the independence of the supreme court were to be eliminated, and only Hawaiian subjects were to be allowed to vote.

This bold attempt on Queen Liliuokalani's part to disenfranchise the non-native Hawaiian voters of the Islands was one of the chief and immediate causes of the events that followed.

Preparations had been made by the Queen to proclaim the new constitution at the palace, January 14, 1893, immediately after the legislature had been prorogued, in the presence of the legislators, the chief officers of state, and the diplomatic corps. The Government troops were drawn up under arms and a large crowd of sympathizers with the project of Queen Liliuokalani assembled in and around Iolani Palace. At this critical moment the cabinet refused to sign the document and appealed to leading citizens for advice and support.

After a long and exciting argument with her cabinet, Queen Liliuokalani partially yielded. From the balcony of the palace she address the assemblage, denounced the cabinet, and stated that, with deep regret, she had been obliged to postpone for the present the proclamation of the new constitution.

Days of excitement followed in Honolulu, the affair serving to bring to a head the feeling that existed between the progressive and conservative elements of the Islands. A public meeting of business men was held and a Committee of Safety was appointed, which immediately formed a provisional government. A mass-meeting on January 16 ratified the action of the committee. *The Gazette* continues:

The United States cruiser *Boston* had arrived in Honolulu harbor from Hilo rather unexpectedly two days before. At the request of United States Minister J. L. Stevens a force of marines was landed in Honolulu from the *Boston*, on the evening of the 16th, after the mass-meeting, to protect the lives of American

citizens and to guard their property in case of rioting or incendiarism.

On the next day, January 17, the organization of the provisional government was completed by the appointment of an executive council of four members and an advisory council of fourteen members with general legislative authority. Sanford B. Dole presided over the executive council of the provisional government and was Minister of Foreign Affairs.

That afternoon the members of the two councils took possession of the government building as excitement ran high and decision had to be made. The Committee of Safety issued a proclamation, declaring the monarchical system to be abrogated and announcing the establishment of the provisional government.

The provisional government was conditioned to exist "until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon."

Meanwhile two companies of volunteer troops arrived and occupied the government grounds in support of the new government. The United States marines were still stationed about the city at the orders of Minister Stevens. The members of Queen Liliuokalani's ministry had been formally notified of the creation and action of the provisional government. They consulted with Queen Liliuokalani and she quickly decided, with the approval of her ministers, to surrender her authority in order to avoid bloodshed and, by her orders, the police station and the barracks were thereupon given over to the provisional government. Thus Hawaii's bloodless revolution was accomplished.

At the end of 1894 a royalist plot to restore Liliuokalani to the throne was discovered, and after a night of skirmishing in the hills around the city the forces of the revolutionaries were subdued and the leaders arrested. Of the final crushing of the former Queen's aspirations to regain her throne *The Gazette* says:

Queen Liliuokalani was arrested January 16, 1895, as a participant in the plot, certain evidence having been found in her home. The arrest was made quietly and she submitted gracefully. The former Queen was conveyed by carriage to the executive building and confined in an upstairs room with her lady-in-waiting. She was charged with "misprision of treason," the least serious of the counts placed against the one hundred and ninety persons who were brought to trial before a military commission and convicted, some pleading guilty.

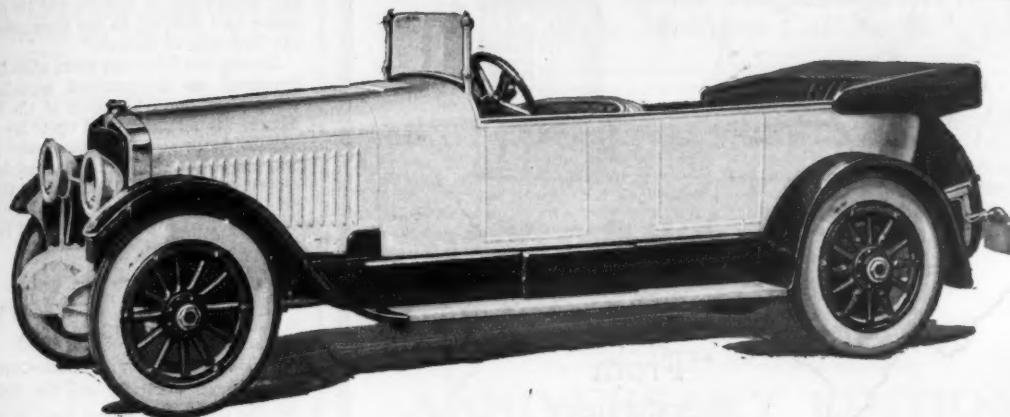
Queen Liliuokalani, eight days after her arrest, formally renounced all claims to the throne, appealing to the Government for clemency toward all those who had taken part in the insurrection. After nine months' retention in her former palace, Liliuokalani and forty-eight others were granted conditional pardons, September 7, 1895, and on the following New Year's day all the remaining prisoners were set at liberty.

Liliuokalani's document of abdication, addressed to President Dole, contained a clause in the nature of a promise which she religiously lived up to and which accurately describes the former Queen's life for the rest of her days. It read:

"It is my sincere desire henceforth to live in absolute privacy and retirement."

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from all publicity or even appearance of being concerned in the public affairs of the Hawaiian Islands, further than to express, as I now do, and shall always continue to do, my most sincere hope for the welfare and prosperity of Hawaii and its people, under and subject to the Government of the Republic of Hawaii.”

During the following years while Hawaii remained an independent republic and after it became a Territory of the United States, Liliuokalani lived up to her creed. She allied herself with no special party, and as far as she made any political utterances they were to the effect that her people should freely accept the changes that followed her deposition and be good American citizens.

“SHOOTING” THE GENERALS WITH THE MOVIE CAMERA

THE newspaper camera-man, the chances he took, and the diplomacy he was frequently called upon to exert to get a snap-shot of a celebrity for his paper used to make entertaining stories. But his stunts have been relegated to the amateur class by the men who turn the cranks of the “movie” machines. Taking pictures of American generals would seem to be a rather ticklish assignment, much like monkeying with a powder-magazine, but after all they are quite human. E. Burton Steene tells in the New York Tribune this interesting story of “picturing” General Pershing in El Paso, Texas, about three years ago:

General Pershing was in command at Fort Bliss, and that day El Paso was celebrating a holiday, and the military men gave a field-day in the park. I had been grinding out pictures for half an hour when an orderly stopped me.

“General Pershing wants to see you,” he said.

I didn't realize he had delivered a lighted bomb. I picked up the fuse, so to speak, and also my camera.

General Pershing was sitting in a box with some ladies and surrounded by officers. I thought what a fine, soldierly picture he would make. Then I noticed the severity of his gaze. His first words struck the thought of Pershing as a film star entirely out of my mind.

“What do you mean by taking pictures here?” he demanded. “Who permitted you to do so?”

Very much embarrassed, I named the officer who had allowed me to work.

“I want you to understand that Captain So-and-so has no right to authorize you to take pictures at this post. I am in command here.”

The General's indignant tone upset me so that, under the fire of all those official eyes beside him, I didn't know which way to look, nor what to think.

“I've a good notion to put you out.”

His tones out like a saber. But at least they admitted freedom, of a sort. I looked at Pershing. In the instant his face changed. A genial, good-fellow smile spread from lips to eyes.

“Just go ahead and take everything you want,” said he, in that tone which has won so many men's hearts, “and I there's anything else you'd like to have

—any fancy stunts—just call on me and I will have them done for you.”

He was all graciousness. I began by making a picture of Pershing and his aids, with their guests. This was, perhaps, the last happy picture made of General Pershing, for not long after his wife and three daughters lost their lives in a fire at Presidio, Cal.

General Funston, while he did not object to being “filmed,” disliked having his picture taken unless he was appropriately attired. The writer in *The Tribune* tells of an occasion when the General was caught under conditions that were not at all to his liking:

It was when Funston was in command of troops at Texas City that I chased the General for three days. There was a practise march from Galveston to Houston. Funston was a very sick man. He practically got out of a sick bed to take charge of the march. It was up to me to get his picture at the head of his troops.

In my automobile I finally came up with him and his staff on horseback at the head of the column. The General's head was bound up and he looked as tho he had just come wounded out of battle. He was suffering with ear trouble. He could not endure being photographed except when dressed for a picture.

On a practise march it is customary to stop and rest every now and then. The column moves or stops at the order of the commanding officer. I watched for the rest intervals. Five times the column halted. Five times I set up my camera and made ready. Every time Funston saw me. Prompt and sharp sounded his order: “Forward! march!”

It meant moving five thousand troops each time, and to this day those troops don't know why their rests were so short.

On marched the column. Funston did not know the “movie man” was on his trail. I put my long-distance telephoto lens on the camera and succeeded in catching the General “in retreat.” In the picture Funston's head and shoulders fill nearly the whole screen.

Marshal Joffre is a willing subject for the “movie” camera, and does everything he can to help the man at the crank. Here is an example that the writer thinks possibly betrays a little camouflage in the Marshal's statement that he does not understand English:

I ground out pictures of Joffre receiving the ovations at the Battery, and the golden statue at Central Park, but it was when I took him at the City Hall that the great French General responded to my English.

He was posing in profile, and just as I started to turn the crank he turned his head away to speak to the man next him. I hadn't time to remember that Joffre disclaimed any knowledge of our language, and exclaimed in English: “General, will you kindly look this way?”

Instantly he turned and looked, quite as tho he understood. Marshal Joffre enjoys being in the movies and takes a delight in acting his part well. He doesn't “pose,” and every picture of him is the most unstilted, lifelike thing you can imagine. Nothing that is formal or stiff

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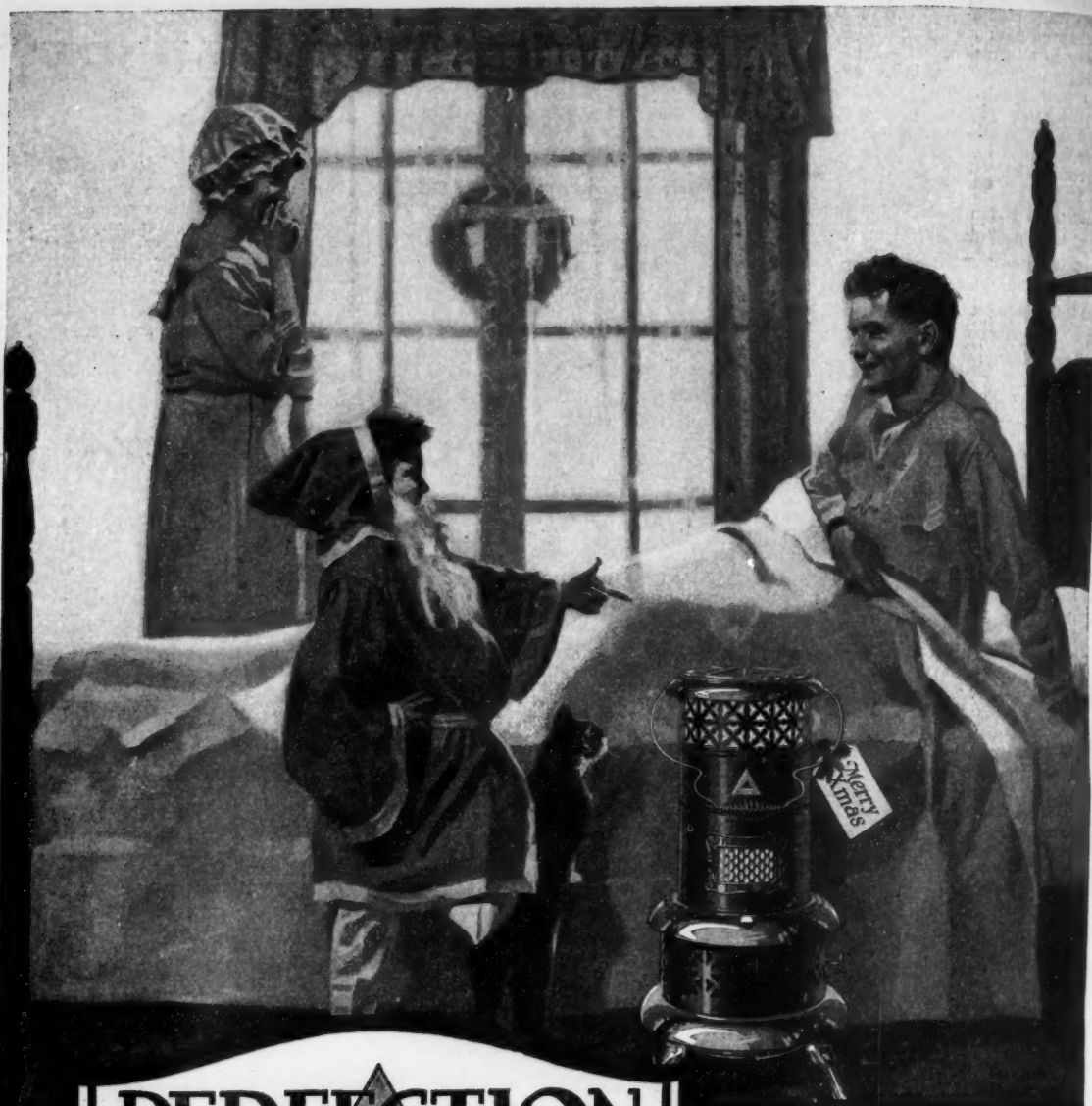
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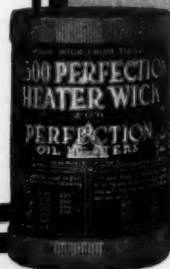
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is like Joffre. He is the essence of soldierly, genial democracy.

Competition is sharp among the motion-picture camera-men, and, like newspaper reporters, they are always seeking an opportunity to "beat" the other fellow. Following is an instance of how the courtesy of General Bell defeated an enterprising artist and enabled his rival to make good:

One time that I outflanked a "scoop" was when General J. Franklin Bell relieved General Funston at Texas City, and my delayed train prevented me from reaching there before he did and getting a movie of his arrival as commanding officer. My competitor, on the ground, beat me to it and got the picture that night.

Next morning I went to General Bell's headquarters and then to his house. General Bell is a mild-mannered man. I told him I must have a movie of him. It would never do for me to be scooped by a competitor.

"All right," he said. "Come to my headquarters in half an hour. I'll be there and you can take the picture."

I took him talking with another officer and made a fine picture. Then I went over to the 4th Field Artillery, which, on account of the lateness of the hour, had not given the General's salute the previous night, and I got them to get into action and fire the Major-General's salute. I ground out the scene of firing. That afternoon I met my competitor in Galveston. He looked much perturbed.

That troublesome Mexican, Villa, was never averse to posing for the "movie" men if he felt entirely safe from any unpleasant interruption by enemy troops. The writer tells of their first meeting:

My first meeting with Villa was at a cock-fight, where I found him after an all-day search through the tough cabarets of Juarez. The lid was wide open in that town. Villa's brother, Hippolito, ran a gambling-house, and there I learned where the General might be found.

It is said of Villa that he can neither read nor write, but on this occasion an orderly handed him a message. Villa read the note and wrote his answer without hesitation. He also read a letter I brought from General Jesus Carranza, then associated with Villa against Huerta.

"This letter is no good," said Villa. "The district it would pass you through is not mine."

I had received the letter at General Carranza's headquarters at Matamoras, with an introduction to Villa, and a passport to any part of the Carranza lines.

At the time I took Carranza's film picture, with his assembled aids.

Jesus Carranza was a delightful man, not as vain nor as fond of being in the movies as his brother, the President. I found him at a movie theater on my arrival, looking at war-films. I was sorry when I learned, at a later time, that a brigand, escaped from General Venustiano Carranza's army, had captured Jesus Carranza as a hostage. The brigand sent word to Venustiano, asking to be restored to his place in the army. If forgiveness were withheld, the brigand threatened to kill Carranza's captured brother.

To this message Venustiano Carranza replied: "I will not take back a traitor."

In response, the body of Jesus Carranza was shipped to him. A great funeral was held in honor of the murdered general.

DO ANIMALS THINK?—Vehement exception is taken by Mr. E. E. Harriman, the Los Angeles writer, to a sentence that obtruded in the article entitled "Some Darwinian Monkey-Shines," quoted in these columns on October 20. The objectionable sentence reads: "He tells of numerous instances that would seem to indicate that the actions of monkeys are frequently dictated by some power of thought." Mr. Harriman's ideas on the mental activities of animals are entitled to respect, as he knows a good deal about them, and many of his stories of outdoor adventure have animals playing star parts most convincingly. Mr. Harriman always intended to write stories when he got around to it. So a few years ago he took the time and began to write. Contrary to all the rules laid down in the college textbooks, he was immediately successful. We quote his letter in full:

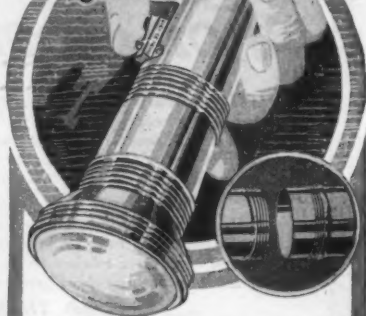
I am surprised that any one should still hold to the old theory that animals do not think. That theory is smashed completely by the one fact that memory, which is conceded to all animals by every one who knows them at all, is defined as "the conscious reproduction of a previous thought." If they do not think, whence comes "the previous thought"? Either our scientific men who deny thought in the lower orders must agree that thought is common with these animals, or they must remodel the definition of memory.

How about the mare that broke through a barbed-wire fence and traveled a mile and a half to the home of my brother-in-law when she was sick, waking him in the middle of the night by pawing at his door, because her owner had taken her there a year before when she was sick as now? How about our own red cow with the lop horn, who learned to carry her bell so the clapper would not touch the bell, while she made her way into the corn-field? How about that same cow, after trying to reach a choice morsel through the fence, stepping back to look the situation over, then getting down on her knees to run her head under the fence, which was on short posts that kept it two feet off the ground, rolling to her side and kicking herself through below the rails to the garden? How about the mischievous horse of Henry Ferguson, in Minnesota, that would tease his mate to try and bite his knee, then either bump the nose of the biter with his knee or catch his rein in his teeth and yank on it till the mate threw his head up? Saw that done myself at least a dozen times in an hour.

Think? I guess they do. Far more than some of our Congressmen seem to do. They not only think, but they plan and scheme. I could cite a hundred instances that have come under my own observation which prove it. But Webster settled the thought controversy by defining memory, so now let the wise men make a new definition or cry quits.

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And That's No Kid.—"It is very strange that no one has ever been able to find Captain Kidd's treasure."

"Oh, well, Captain Kidd isn't the only man who has put his money into real estate and couldn't get it out."—*Milestones.*

And Where Was Father?—A young lady with a pet dog on an electric-car asked the conductor to stop at a certain point. When he did so, she went to the platform and there stood gesticulating, with the dog on her arm.

"Hurry up, miss, hurry up! You want to get out here, don't you?"

"Oh, dear, no, thank you! I only wished to show Fido where her mother lives."—*Christian Register.*

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The weaker sex
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Of the human race
Who goes down-town
In zero weather
In a half-masted lace waist
And pumps
To buy a muffler
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So he can go to work.

—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Breaking the News Gently.—Little Marie stood in the doorway, one hand on the door-knob. For a moment she gazed at her mother, who was preparing to go out. "Mother," she said, "do you know what I am going to give you for your birthday when it comes?"

"No, dear," answered the mother. "Please tell me."

"A nice hairpin-tray with gold flowers on it all around," said the little girl.

"But, my dear," exclaimed the mother, "I have a nice one like that already."

"No, you haven't, mother," Marie answered. "I have just dropt it on the floor."—*Chicago Herald.*

Try This.—She was waiting for him.

Gathering her brows like gathering storm, nursing her wrath to keep it warm, and when he entered the room she began:

"This is a nice time of night—"

"I—er—know I'm late," he hastily interrupted, "but I couldn't help it, my dear. Club had—er—big discussion, on female beauty."

"And what had you to do with that?" demanded the fretful wife.

"More'n any one there. I was the one—er—who had the most beautiful wife, an—er—course, the best authority on female beauty, an—"

"Why don't you take off your overcoat, Henry? Let me get your slippers for you. It's awful cold outside; I think you must be half-frozen."

Half a minute later Henry was safely ensconced in his easy-chair with his wife at his feet putting his slippers on.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

When Mary's Lamb Grew Up

Mary had a little lamb—
But how that lamb has grown!
Now Mary'd rather walk a mile
Than face that lamb alone.

—Boston Transcript.

Broke the Eliminator.—"Waiter, bring me two fried eggs, some ham, a cup of coffee, and a roll," said the first "commercial."

"Bring me the same," said his friend, "but eliminate the eggs."

"Yessir."

In a moment the waiter came back, loaded confidentially and penitently over the table, and whispered:

"We 'ad a bad accident just before we opened this mornin', sir, and the 'andle of the eliminator got busted off. Will you take yer heggs fried, same as this 'ere gentleman?"—*Tit-Bits*.

A Lesson in Manners.—This is the way the agent got a lesson in manners. He called at a business office and saw nobody but a prepossessing tho capable-looking young woman.

"Where's the boss?" he asked abruptly.

"What is your business?" she asked politely.

"None of yours!" he snapt. "I got a proposition to lay before this firm, and I want to talk to somebody about it."

"And you would rather talk to a gentleman?"

"Yes."

"Well," answered the lady, smiling sweetly, "so would I. But it seems that it's impossible for either one of us to have our wish, so we'll have to make the best of it. State your business, please!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Effect of the Climate.—In the Pantheon of the Nations, California—"that soft, round, poetic bundle of voluptuous sensibility that bankrupted nature in the making"—reposes upon a couch of gold-hearted mountains and emerald-breasted valleys, and faces the soft wash of a summer sea that is seldom storm-swept and on whose bosom, even from Nome to the antipodes, no iceberg ever floated.

We lack one advantage that is possess by the people of the East. We have no California to go to. There is no promised land for us. We are in the promised land already. We can not pack our Lares and Penates and with them journey toward the sunset, for we are living in its affluent beams.—*Los Angeles Times*.

New Servant-Girl Story.—The wife of a successful young literary man had hired a buxom Dutch girl to do the housework. Several weeks passed and from seeing her master constantly about the house, the girl received an erroneous impression.

"Ogouse me, Mrs. Blank," she said to her mistress one day, "but I like to say somedings."

"Well, Rena?"

The girl blushed, fumbled with her apron, and then replied, "Vell, you pay me four tollars a week—"

"Yes, and I really can't pay you any more."

"It's not dot," responded the girl; "but I be villing to take thee tollars till—till your husband gets vork."—*Boston Transcript*.

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

AMERICAN OPERATIONS

November 21.—Washington dispatches indicate that American troops are proceeding to Europe in a steady stream, and that by July of next year General Pershing will have at his command the million Americans for whom Lloyd George has appealed.

A dispatch from Boston states that the Railroad War Board is considering a proposition to build 100,000 freight-cars to be sold to the railroads of the country on twenty years' time at four per cent. interest. The statement is made by Howard Elliott, a member of the Board, at a hearing before a representative of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the petition of seven New England railroads for increased rates to meet the added cost of operation.

United States Army recruiting-officers start a campaign to enlist 9,000 men skilled in the trades and technical professions to work at the ordnance base to be established in France.

Appeals of wealthy German business men of New York City to be permitted to remain within the water-front war-zones established by the President's manifesto are denied by United States Marshal McCarthy, who declares that no exceptions will be made. German residents of Hoboken, N. J., are decamping hastily from the barred zones.

Washington reports that Lieut.-Com. Walter E. Reno, commanding the United States destroyer *Chauncey*, went down with his ship when she was sunk in a collision in the war-zone on Monday. Lieut. Charles F. Wedderburn and Ensign Harry G. Skinner, Jr., United States Naval Reserve, are also reported lost. Admiral Sims gives the casualties as the three officers and eighteen enlisted men. Details are lacking.

Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the National War-Work Council, in a cablegram to General Pershing, states that \$50,000,000 have been raised in the recent campaign for funds to aid the work of the Y. M. C. A. for the American Army and Navy and the Allies.

November 22.—Representatives of the four railroad brotherhoods assure the President that should their demands for an increase in wages reach a crisis they will consider in a patriotic spirit any solution that presents itself, and will cooperate with the Government to the utmost.

American transports reaching a "port in France" report escaping from a submarine which sent a torpedo across the bows of one vessel. One transport was slightly damaged in collision with another.

Washington reports that the destroyer *Chauncey* was cut in two in the night by the transport *Rose*, which she was convoying. The destroyer sank at once and the men who were lost are believed to have been asleep in their quarters.

Max Linder, a soldier in the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Logan, near Denver, Colo., is arrested as a spy. He is declared to be a German naval reservist.

November 23.—Secretary Baker authorizes the statement "that there are more American troops now actually in Europe than we expected to have there at this time," and that the rate at which

troops are being sent over is being constantly accelerated.

November 24.—The Railroad War-Board announces that beginning at once the Eastern railroads of the country, comprising 25 per cent. of the total mileage and doing 60 per cent. of the business, will be operated as one system by a committee of the operating vice-presidents of the roads involved under the direction of the Board. All resources of these roads are to be pooled and they will be operated as a unit regardless of ownership or individual interests, in order to get a maximum efficiency for the nation's transportation during the war.

Washington reports the destruction of a German submarine by American destroyers and the capture of the crew. The U-boat was wrecked by a depth charge and came to the surface. Thirty Germans were taken off when the boat sank, the crew having opened the sea-cocks.

November 25.—Three American naval air-men are picked up at sea by a French patrol-boat after nearly sixty hours' exposure. They were in a huge hydro-triplane which left a French base on Thursday morning in search of four enemy submarines that were reported to be operating off the coast. The men were Ensign Kenneth Smith, former Yale student, pilot; F. J. Brady, of Newark, gunner, and I. F. Wilkenson, mechanic.

November 26.—Washington states that the Food Administration with the approval of President Wilson will soon issue orders reducing the alcoholic content of beer to 3 per cent. and at the same time the grain used by brewers will be cut down 30 per cent.

The French War-Cross is conferred upon fifteen Americans for gallantry in the German raid of November 2. They can not wear them until Congress gives its authorization.

Washington reports that O. K. Ingram, gunner's mate on the destroyer *Cassin*, deliberately sacrificed his own life to save his companions when the destroyer was attacked by a submarine. Seeing a torpedo headed for the part of the vessel where the depth charges were stored he stooped to throw them overboard before the vessel was struck. He was the only man lost.

November 27.—London reports that the American steamship *Actaon*, formerly a German liner, was torpedoed on Sunday. Twenty-one survivors reach the Spanish port of Camariñas. Three boats containing the rest of the crew of fifty-eight men are missing.

United States troops are in control of the barred zones in New York City, which will be enclosed within barbed wire marking the 100-yard line around the entire water-front district.

THE GREAT BRITISH DRIVE

November 21.—London reports that the British drive of yesterday and to-day has smashed the Hindenburg line in an attack extending over thirty-two miles. Cambrai is the objective, and already scores of towns and villages have fallen. The surprise attack was led by the tanks which opened a way for the advance of the infantry and cavalry through the wire entanglements. At one point the German line was penetrated for more than five miles. The cavalry charged the batteries, silencing the gunners, and holding the positions until relieved by the infantry. In the earlier operations 8,000 prisoners, including 180 officers, were reported



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captured. The British are said to have gone through practically all of the enemy defense lines and are fighting in the open. Enemy reinforcements, hurried up, are driven out of a further series of villages and fortified positions, and many additional prisoners are taken. Berlin official reports admit the British advance on the main field of attack. The British operations were led by General Sir Julian Byng, in command of the Third Army.

November 22.—London dispatches report that in spite of heavy attacks by the enemy General Byng's troops are holding all the positions captured yesterday and are consolidating them. The village of Fontaine Notre Dame, only two and three-quarter miles from Cambrai, was taken on Wednesday, but was recaptured by the Germans. The prisoners taken by the British are now estimated at more than 10,000, with a large number of guns that have not yet been counted. The operation of a large force of cavalry is considered a significant feature. German official reports admit the gain by the enemy of "a little ground beyond our front lines."

November 23.—London reports that the fighting on the front west of Cambrai is of a local character, the British being principally engaged in consolidating their positions, while the Germans have been comparatively quiet. Most of the fighting is reported as near Crèvecoeur, Moeuvres, and the Bourlon Wood, near the apex of the wedge driven into the German line. The British capture a hill which dominates the town of Cambrai and the Canal du Nord. Field-Marshal Haig is reported to have struck another blow at the Germans in Flanders southeast of Ypres and moved his line a little forward. For the first time since the war began England is celebrating the victory in the old-fashioned way by the ringing of bells in London and other cities.

November 24.—London reports heavy fighting all day in the neighborhood of Fontaine and Bourlon Wood, about three miles from Cambrai, with the British pressing slowly northward.

November 25.—London dispatches state that the British have resumed their drive on Cambrai, recapturing the village of Bourlon and nearly all of Bourlon Wood. The French strike a hard blow at the Crown Prince's forces in the Verdun sector, capturing the first and second German lines of defense and taking 800 prisoners.

November 27.—British Headquarters in France reports a new assault on Fontaine, which is met by the Germans fighting from windows and the roofs of buildings with machine guns. The battle for Bourlon village continues. Outside these operations little action is reported. A heavy rain-storm during the night turns to snow.

THE ITALIANS' PIAVE STAND

November 21.—Paris reports that the German thrust in Italy appears to have been halted. Furious attacks of the foe at Monte Perica are repulsed, and from Lake Garda to the Adriatic the enemy is being held.

November 22.—Paris reports state that except for two minor points in the northern sector the Italian line is holding fast, and for two days attempts of the enemy to gain ground have been frustrated in sanguinary conflicts at the point of the bayonet. On the lower Piave the situation is reported unchanged, while British monitors in

the Adriatic are shelling enemy positions that menace Venice.

November 23.—Rome reports that the great encircling movement begun by the Germans northeast of Asiago has completely failed. Repeated attacks by the invaders between Brenta and the upper Piave are successfully met, and the attempt to turn the Italian flank in the Monte Grappa region is frustrated, the Italians retaking all the ground they had lost.

November 24.—Paris reports that the outlook in Italy is brighter. The battle in the mountain section still rages, but the Austro-German forces are unable to make material progress, while on the southern Piave they are apparently completely checked.

November 25.—Paris reports that the Italians are holding their line on the Asiago Plateau against furious Austro-German attacks. There is now little danger that the enemy will break through as French and British troops in considerable numbers are reported on the ground, tho not yet on the battle-line.

November 26.—Rome reports the Italians as still successfully resisting the attack of the Germans between the Brenta and the Piave Rivers. Reinforcements are being rushed from both sides. Despite a tremendous barrage fire the Italians are reported to be inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

November 27.—Dispatches from Rome state that within the last twenty-four hours the Italians have smashed the Germans' first and second defense lines between the Brenta and the Piave and inflicted enormous losses. Five determined attacks on the left wing of the Fourth Army near Monte Perica are successfully met, the assailants suffering heavy losses. The resisting power of the Italian Army is believed to have been fully established.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION

November 21.—A London dispatch states that a wireless press message from Petrograd announces that the Council of the People's Commissaries has assumed power with obligation to offer an armistice on all fronts to treat for an immediate peace. The Bolsheviks are also said to have ordered the withdrawal of 360,000 Ukrainian troops, thus leaving a large section of the line unguarded against German invasion. Conditions in Moscow are reported to be grave, and a Swedish dispatch states that General Kaledines, with an army of Cossacks, is moving against the city. A Stockholm dispatch tells of a revulsion of feeling against the extremists, and states that the sentiment is spreading.

November 22.—Petrograd dispatches received in London announce that Nikolai Lenine and Ensign Krylenko, Commander-in-Chief of the new People's Commissaries of War, have issued a proclamation in which it is stated that General Dukhonin has been deposed for disobeying the Government, which had ordered him to offer an armistice to all nations. Krylenko was appointed in his place. The Army is urged not to allow revolutionary generals to destroy the work for peace. A Copenhagen dispatch states that all of Premier Kerensky's troops have surrendered and that the Bolsheviks have gained a complete victory at Moscow. The Ukrainian Government is reported to have sent an army of 150,000 against General Kaledine and his Cossacks.

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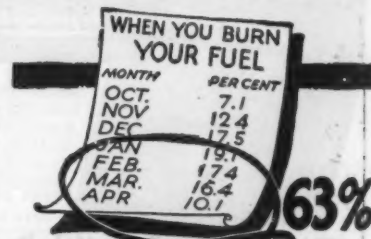
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November 23.—A report from Amsterdam states that General von Ludendorff, First Quartermaster-General of the German armies, has started for the Eastern front with a large staff in connection with the peace offer of the Russian Bolsheviks. Stockholm also reports that a Russian diplomat left there for Petrograd with orders to hand to Lenine and his aids peace proposals by the Central Powers. Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of Blockade, declares in his weekly talk that if the Lenine proclamation represents the real opinion of the Russian people, which he doubts, it would be a direct breach of treaty obligations.

Petrograd dispatches announce that the strike in various public departments continues and the officials of the Foreign Ministry are threatened with arrest. The city is beginning to feel the menace of famine and the bread ration to householders is reduced.

November 24.—By the order of Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, the publication of the text of confidential communications between the Russian Foreign Office and Foreign Governments is begun in revolutionist newspapers. Secret treaties and telegrams dealing with war-aims are made public.

November 25.—London dispatches report a crisis approaching in the affairs of Russia, declaring that it is the purpose of Lenine and his following to ally Russia with the Central Powers if the Bolsheviks can retain power long enough.

November 27.—Petrograd dispatches announce that several German staff-officers have arrived and are acting in an advisory capacity to Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier.

CENTRAL POWERS

November 22.—An Amsterdam dispatch announces that the German Government has extended its field of operations and that the Azores have been added to the barred zones. Neutral and Belgian relief-ships are given until November 29 to leave the area.

November 23.—Washington states that official statistics, compiled by the French Government, show that Germany now has 3,724,000 troops on the West front.

AMERICA'S ALLIES

November 21.—Paris reports state that Premier Clemenceau scores a notable victory in the House of Deputies when he appeals for the prosecution of the war with all the resources and power of France, and with the closest coordination with her allies. All factions are won by his eloquence and he is cheered by his foes.

Rome looks for a declaration of war between the United States and Austria following immediately upon the Allies' conference in Paris. In Washington it is expected that the matter will be the subject of discussion at the next session of Congress.

The U-boat toll shows a slight increase. Following is the report of the British Admiralty for the past week: Arrivals, 2,531; sailings, 2,463. British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, 10; under 1,600 tons, 7. Vessels unsuccessfully attacked, 2.

Dispatches from Palestine report the British troops within five miles of Jerusalem and rapidly closing in. The Union Jack is now flying over the most thickly populated Zionist colonies.

November 22.—A prominent Brazilian is arrested in Rio de Janeiro for photographing sections of the coast near the German colonies. In his home extensive plans for the operation and subsistence of submarines in Brazilian waters are found. As a result all navigation lights along the coast have been ordered out and vessels are navigating without lights of any kind.

William Marconi, the wireless inventor, has taken a place on the staff of General Diaz, the new commander of the Italian armies.

November 24.—A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, states that refugees from Palestine report that the Turks in cooperation with the Germans are committing fearful atrocities upon the Jewish colonies. Men and women in Jaffa, including some Americans, have been strip and beaten publicly in order to extort confessions implicating others charged with espionage. In some cases the beating has been so severe that death has followed. The English War Office reports the storming of the Nebi Samwil ridge, 5,000 yards west of the Jerusalem-Nabulus road.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* reports that Baron Rothemann, proprietor of the *Daily Record and Mail*, Glasgow, has accepted the post of Air Minister in the British Cabinet.

November 26.—Ambassador Jusserand at a bazaar in New York City announces that he has received news of the destruction of six German submarines in the past four days.

November 27.—In an address in New York City, Thomas B. Hohler, second counselor to the British Ambassador, announces that he has received news that between November 1 and November 15 thirty-nine German submarines were sunk. This, with reports of later sinkings, would bring the total to fifty since November 1.

THE WAR COUNCIL

November 22.—Colonel House and the members of the American War Mission reach Paris, where the individual members will at once begin conferences with various French departmental heads prior to the Inter-Allied Council.

DOMESTIC

November 22.—Reinhold A. Faust, the man who placed the bomb in the Chicago Auditorium and caused a panic at the opera, is arrested and in his room a second bomb is found. In a complete confession he declares that he is an anarchist. Two Austrians are arrested as spies charged with entering the country from Buenos Aires on fraudulent passports.

November 24.—A bomb found in the basement of the Italian Evangelical Church in Milwaukee explodes when taken to the police station, killing nine members of the department and one woman.

Add One Lyre.—The wife of a Methodist minister in West Virginia has been married three times. Her maiden name was Partridge, her first husband was named Robins, her second husband Sparrow, and the present Quail. There are two young Robins, one Sparrow, and three Quails in the family. One grandfather was a Swan and another a Jay, but he's dead now and a bird of Paradise. They live on Hawk Avenue, Eagleville, Canary Island, and the fellow who wrote this is a Lyre and a member of the family.—*Valley Enterprise*.

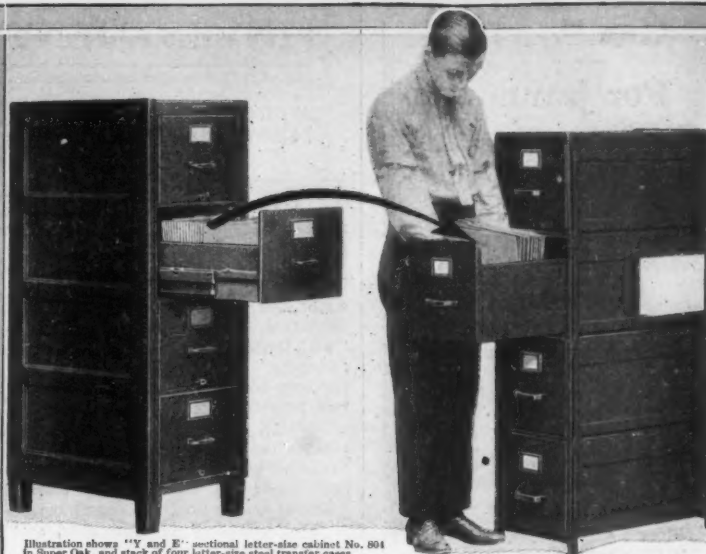


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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

A DISCONCERTING CHECK TO GROWTH IN OUR FOREIGN POPULATION

FEWER immigrants came into this country in August of this year "than in any other month for a number of years," says *Bradstreet's*. Only 15,268 immigrant and non-immigrant aliens came in that month. Of these 10,047 were immigrant aliens, and 5,220 were non-immigrant aliens, the latter being persons who did not come "with the intention of becoming permanent residents." The latter, therefore, do not properly come into a consideration of our real inflow of immigrants. On the basis of 10,047 immigrant aliens, *Bradstreet's* reports the inward movement for August as 66 per cent. below that for July, 1916, and 76 per cent. below that for July, 1914. Further details on this subject, with data as to the outflow of emigrants, are presented by the same writer:

"In the eight months ended August 31 last, 121,014 immigrant aliens arrived, against 216,974 in the like period of 1916, 165,269 in 1915, 581,694 in 1914, and 916,873 in the first eight months of 1913. With one thing and another, the drift of potential workers is away from us, irrespective of the militant man-power the country is sending to Europe; and now that Russia, Finland, Canada, and Italy have been drawing off working-units from the United States, the situation as to new supplies of labor can not be deemed other than disconcerting. The following table shows arrivals of immigrant aliens during the months of the years named:

	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
Jan.....	24,745	17,293	15,481	44,708	46,441
Feb.....	19,238	24,740	13,573	46,573	59,156
March....	15,512	27,586	19,263	92,621	96,585
April.....	20,523	30,560	24,532	119,585	136,371
May.....	10,487	31,021	28,069	107,796	137,262
June.....	11,095	30,764	22,508	71,728	176,261
July.....	9,367	25,035	21,504	60,377	138,244
Aug.....	10,047	29,795	21,949	37,706	128,180
Sept.....	.....	36,398	24,513	39,143	136,247
Oct.....	.....	37,056	25,450	30,416	134,140
Nov.....	.....	34,437	24,545	26,298	104,671
Dec.....	.....	30,902	18,901	20,944	95,387
Total.....	121,014	355,587	258,678	688,495	1,387,318

"This table shows arrivals of non-immigrant aliens:

	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
Jan.....	5,002	4,015	5,203	8,442	8,794
Feb.....	4,453	5,504	4,831	9,242	12,199
March....	4,618	6,099	7,072	16,302	24,283
April.....	5,406	6,439	7,233	22,322	38,808
May.....	5,535	6,904	6,394	19,052	27,430
June.....	5,049	6,532	5,901	13,366	22,195
July.....	7,824	9,932	10,593	11,638	16,358
Aug.....	5,221	6,372	5,464	13,525	16,475
Sept.....	.....	6,900	6,583	15,481	20,441
Oct.....	.....	7,006	5,765	14,825	18,927
Nov.....	.....	6,139	4,752	9,027	12,360
Dec.....	.....	5,062	4,272	6,514	11,514
Total.....	43,138	72,904	68,963	159,736	229,585
Gd. tot. 1917	164,122	428,491	327,641	848,231	1,616,903

"Figures of alien and non-alien emigration are given hereunder:

	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
Jan.....	10,184	14,005	31,556	60,218	57,035
Feb.....	8,946	10,824	14,188	34,722	30,119
March....	6,005	9,894	15,167	28,777	30,867
April.....	7,108	10,756	17,670	50,234	45,526
May.....	10,709	13,217	17,624	57,783	62,349
June.....	12,551	15,112	21,532	76,207	58,186
July.....	14,359	12,722	14,015	54,855	62,702
Aug.....	13,063	14,934	41,737	54,112	49,095
Sept.....	.....	13,968	33,061	34,757	37,900
Oct.....	.....	15,723	26,338	39,410	54,009
Nov.....	.....	16,335	26,005	40,748	53,971
Dec.....	.....	17,173	23,743	45,525	56,587
Total.....	83,025	164,784	284,636	588,378	598,946

"The inward and outward movements

of our own citizens during the eight months ending with August 31 last are set forth in the following table:

	Arrived		Total	Departed		Total
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
Jan.....	6,923	3,061	10,009	7,755	4,944	11,700
Feb.....	7,126	3,827	10,953	7,858	4,737	12,595
March....	7,638	3,824	11,462	6,163	3,705	9,868
April.....	7,507	3,414	10,921	4,496	1,716	6,212
May.....	4,097	1,679	5,776	10,183	3,118	13,301
June.....	8,420	3,573	11,993	7,350	2,311	9,661
July.....	4,805	1,972	6,777	8,107	2,834	10,941
Aug.....	4,531	1,733	6,264	17,353	3,162	20,515
Total.....	51,052	22,903	73,955	69,265	23,630	92,895

"During the eight months' period just named, 73,955 United States citizens arrived in this country, the total being made up of 51,052 males and 22,903 females; but 92,895 departed—69,265 males and 23,630 females. In fact, the outward movement of our own citizens exceeded the volume of emigration from among the foreign-born, the total of which for eight months ended August 31 was only 83,025, the movement in that respect being subnormal. Indeed, emigration of aliens since shortly after the European War broke out has been so light as to be hardly worth talking about.

"This country is getting more skilled laborers through immigration than it is losing by emigration, 24,123 of the class named having come in during the first eight months of this year, while only 7,757 went, and in the period covered 17,414 common laborers came in, but 14,471 left. In the same time 9,819 servants arrived, while 1,971 went out, and immigration brought in 8,610 farm laborers, while emigration took away 1,123. Arrivals of professionally trained persons during the eight months' period numbered 3,677, mostly teachers and professional engineers, and of this class 1,444 emigrated. Under the head of no occupation, including women and children, must be placed 43,238 immigrants and 8,912 emigrants.

"Conscription in Canada and the revolution in Russia have increased emigration from this country, while the literacy test, in effect since May last, has reduced immigration somewhat; but the high cost of living in Spain and in the Scandinavian countries has increased the outflow from the two geographical points just named. Another side-light may be thrown on the statistics. Thus, altho our country went to war with Germany on April 6 last, figures for five months ending with August show that 3,331 alien immigrants of the German race have been admitted into the United States. Examination of official data discloses that in the five months' period 319 aliens came here from the German Empire, while 236 persons arrived from Austria-Hungary. Yet we find that only nine alien enemies were excluded in the time already mentioned, and only one person was debarré on account of being of the 'geographically excluded' classes. In this connection it may be mentioned that the official statement on immigration now contains additional causes for barring prospective immigrants. We have named two—alien enemy and geographically excluded classes; but in addition there are five other characterizations, viz., 'constitutional psychopathic inferiority, chronic alcoholism, stowaways, and those who had been deported within one year, and those unable to read,' this latter applying to those over sixteen years of age.

"Since the European War broke out, arrivals in the United States of the English, Irish, Scotch, French, German, Greek, Polish, and Hebrew races have exceeded departures of the classes named; but we have lost many more southern Italians than we have gained, and a similar state-

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ment applies to the Russians, these facts being shown in the annexed table:

	In	Out
English.....	153,152	121,843
Irish.....	73,084	20,201
Scotch.....	54,220	24,835
Italians, southern.....	121,445	210,730
Italians, northern.....	21,814	22,216
French.....	69,678	24,802
German.....	47,118	12,625
Greek.....	69,076	21,601
Russian.....	13,648	29,530
Polish.....	13,411	6,105
Hebrew.....	51,260	4,005

FRUGALITY THAT WILL BE PROMOTED BY THE NEW SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

As an outcome of the successful operations of the new savings-certificate scheme of the Government, the same being the plan by which the masses of our people may be induced to save small sums, and of which accounts have already been printed in these pages, a writer in *The Journal of Commerce* believes the country will derive "come extraordinary and fruitful experiences." Devoted heretofore to a policy of peace and prosperity, the country has entered now upon a policy which aims at a vindication of itself. To meet the tremendous cost, "a habit of saving is to be cultivated which will be of permanent value to the nation and all its people." He writes further with fine optimism:

"The manner and measure of raising the funds are altogether without precedent. There are heavy taxation for raising billions and the far heavier loaning of accumulations and current profits to the Government. The more this loaning comes out of present savings the less will be the draft upon resources and the burden upon capital and the wider will be the credit for supporting the Government.

"The president of the largest national bank in the country is now in Washington acting as chairman of a War-Savings Committee at his own expense, and is directing a plan for raising \$2,000,000,000 for the Government out of the savings of frugality in living. Savings certificates are to be issued in small denominations and made obtainable at all manner of convenient places and paid for gradually in small instalments. Four per cent. interest will be paid upon them, the common rate of savings-banks, and they may ultimately be converted into long-term bonds, if desired.

"The special merit of this scheme is that it will for the most part, if not altogether, induce saving and gather in what would otherwise be unnecessarily spent or wasted. It will therefore take nothing which would else be added to working capital. Two billion dollars will do much in adding to the nation's war-power and making it more effective, much toward winning victory for free government. Getting it in small sums from all sorts and conditions of people, old and young, especially young, will tend to spread far and wide the interest in that for which it is serving. It will cultivate the sentiment of patriotism as well as frugality, and help to unite the whole people in a common interest."

THE LOWEST OF BUILDING RECORDS

The building situation as applied to ordinary structures to house civilians or business, as distinct from building due to war-conditions, "was at a very low ebb in October," says *Bradstreet's*. The total value of the structures' permits issued at 139 cities was "the smallest there is record of for that number of cities." When all the reports are in, the writer doubted if the October totals this year "would quite

equal the total for the low-water mark month of December, 1914, when the results of the war's outbreak upon this country's financial and industrial enterprises were most markedly visible." This reduction was the more noticeable because there has been a very general impression, fostered by numerous reports from widely scattered centers, that war-activities "have caused a very general rise in rents in industrial centers, and that the supply of lodgings for workers and their families was never so small and conditions in the building industry accentuate this congestion." Labor is scarce, materials are scarce, as well as high in price, cost of construction is excessive, and mortgage money for employment in ordinary building is scarce and dear. The writer continues:

"There were 16,943 permits issued at 139 cities in October with an estimated value of only \$38,417,838, decreases of, respectively, 29.2 and 50.4 per cent. from October a year ago. This October total at 139 cities is the smallest recorded in that month for a number of years past, and is, in fact, the smallest total in any month, differing numbers of cities considered, back to 1908. The values of building in October and the ten months' period compare with preceding years as follows:

	October	Ten Months
1917.....	\$38,417,838	\$624,996,737
1916.....	77,517,107	847,844,573
1915.....	99,838,197	689,786,000
1914.....	52,535,818	697,223,110
1913.....	66,141,492	759,266,322
1912.....	73,128,886	787,606,208
1911.....	66,746,617	731,762,827
1910.....	63,495,948	702,130,254
1909.....	67,074,951	738,723,907
1908.....	63,584,187	512,921,075

"It will be seen from the above that the ten months' total is the smallest since 1908, and 26 per cent. below 1916.

"The record of building expenditures at leading American cities reporting monthly, quarterly, and yearly from January, 1915, down to and including October, 1917, shows the rise and fall in the building industry in the past thirty-four months, as follows:

	1916	1915	Change Per Cent.
January, 156 cities.....	\$55,545,958	\$46,040,876	1 20.5
February, 155 cities.....	55,380,279	46,304,829	1 19.6
March, 155 cities.....	85,754,693	76,167,053	1 12.5
First quarter.....	\$196,680,930	\$168,512,558	1 16.7
April, 155 cities.....	\$92,184,719	\$79,893,446	1 15.3
May, 155 cities.....	115,466,445	85,857,130	1 34.4
June, 154 cities.....	96,879,974	70,698,467	1 37.3
Second quarter.....	\$304,531,078	\$236,449,043	1 28.5
Six months.....	\$501,212,008	\$404,961,601	1 23.7
July, 155 cities.....	\$116,969,714	\$72,128,889	1 62.1
August, 154 cities.....	76,053,463	120,103	1 5.4
September, 155 cities.....	70,208,747	70,073,338	1 0.2
Third quarter.....	\$263,231,924	\$214,299,360	1 22.8
Nine months.....	\$764,443,932	\$619,260,901	1 23.4
October, 157 cities.....	\$86,376,199	\$69,838,197	1 23.6
November, 158 cities.....	74,162,691	71,589,785	1 3.6
December, 153 cities.....	71,772,054	68,325,511	1 5.0
Fourth quarter.....	\$232,310,944	\$209,731,700	1 10.7
Twelve months.....	\$996,754,876	\$828,992,784	1 20.2

	1917	1916	Change Per Cent.
January, 160 cities.....	\$57,709,936	\$55,773,081	1 3.4
February, 161 cities.....	55,588,905	55,763,235	0 0.3
March, 161 cities.....	83,731,089	56,308,283	1 48.0
First quarter.....	\$197,029,930	\$167,844,579	1 17.4
April, 161 cities.....	\$83,841,929	\$83,179,332	1 0.8
May, 162 cities.....	75,935,961	116,321,767	0 34.7
June, 162 cities.....	65,541,223	97,238,377	0 33.0
Second quarter.....	\$225,319,113	\$307,327,426	0 26.5
Six months.....	\$422,348,043	\$505,172,005	0 16.2
July, 161 cities.....	\$59,286,893	\$117,207,087	0 49.4
August, 162 cities.....	51,000,972	71,218,540	0 28.3
September, 161 cities.....	53,942,091	70,729,034	0 23.7
Third quarter.....	\$164,229,956	\$265,155,261	0 38.0
Nine months.....	\$586,578,599	\$770,327,266	0 23.1
October, 139 cities.....	\$38,417,838	\$77,517,107	0 50.4

Where One Salary Earns Two

By
STANLEY CRABB
Manager B. F. Avery & Sons Plow Company,
of Dallas, Texas

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

The LEXICOGRAPHER thanks several correspondents for directing his attention to the fact that "The Song of the Camp" was written by Bayard Taylor, and not by William Cullen Bryant, as stated by him in a recent issue. *Hominem non odia sed ejus vitia!*

The LEXICOGRAPHER has received from Dr. Marion M. Miller, of Lexington, Ky., the following further contribution on the subject of the maxim "You can fool all the people some of the time," which the LEXICOGRAPHER said some weeks ago was commonly attributed to Lincoln, but that there was no printed proof that he ever used it: "You unwarrantably state that I declared that 'the words in question appeared in a report in the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph of September 1858.' I quote from my 'Life and

Works of Abraham Lincoln,' volume one of Douglas Debates, p. 234: 'Between the second and third debates with Douglas, Lincoln spoke at Clinton, Ill., on the afternoon of September 8. In this [What is the subject here?] he uttered his famous expression: "You can fool all the people some of the time, etc.," pointing the epigram at Senator Douglas. A report of the substance of the opening remarks appeared in the Bloomington Pantagraph the next day. From this appears that, etc.' In what follows nothing is said about the maxim concerning 'fooling the people.' The fact that I used the phrase 'substance of the opening remarks,' which clearly excludes verbatim statements of Lincoln, as well as the main and larger portion of his speech, absolves me from all responsibility in connection with what you say is the point at issue."

Possibly, but the language used is so ambiguous that the LEXICOGRAPHER prints above in italics words to which he invites Dr. Miller's attention, as well as to the following extract from his letter printed in this column in THE LITERARY DIGEST issue for November 10, page 106: "From the circumstances attending the speech, . . . as well as from the matter of the subject, as reported in The Pantagraph, Whitney believed that . . . the maxim was directed against Lincoln's opponent in the Senatorial race. . . . Whitney assumed that Lincoln

had uttered the maxim and . . . this assumption seems to me to be quite warranted." Unless the LEXICOGRAPHER and a score or more of the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST misunderstood him, Dr. Miller in his book has stated as a fact something of which he had no accurate knowledge and for which he had only the supporting evidence of the assumption of another man (see LITERARY DIGEST, November 10), and he did this in English unrestrained. What Dr. Miller terms "a report of the substance of his opening remarks," the Editor of The Pantagraph describes as "a two-column report, the closing paragraph of which was written at two o'clock in the morning!" And what the learned Doctor has evidently overlooked when he used the words "clearly excludes verbatim statements of Lincoln" is the fact that he prints in quotation-marks on pages 224 and 225 of his work a statement of this kind, which begins: "On the 4th of January, 1854," said Lincoln, "Judge Douglas introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill. . . ."

Bearing upon this subject, the LEXICOGRAPHER has received from "F. S." Hallettville, Texas, the following: "In reference to the origin of the phrase attributed to Abraham Lincoln, my impression is the source can be found in the maxims or writings of La Rochefoucauld, 1630-1680: 'On peut tromper toutes les peuples quelquefois,

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quelques peuples toujours, mais pas toutes les peuples toujours."

"W. E. H." San Jose, Cal.—The proverb, "One good turn deserves another," is a modification of "One good turne asketh another," recorded by John Heywood (1497-1565), who compiled the earliest collection of English colloquial phrases, printed in 1546. John Ray in his "Compliat Collection of English Proverbs" (1742) rendered it "Fons good turn another doth litch." It is commonly held to mean that if one does a favor for another the other should do one a favor in return.

"J. B." National Soldiers' Home, Tennessee.—"Is the use of the pronouns *it* and *they* permissible in the following sentence: 'I don't know whether it is a man or a woman, but if *they* come this way, shall quickly find out?'"

Why not? When we use *it* we do so understanding that the neuter form affords no indication of the gender of the subject referred to, and inasmuch as *they* is the plural of "he," "she," or "it," it would seem to be the only word that can be used to embrace the subject of the thought. But the structure of the sentence depends upon the words that provoked the remark. Supposing one had been asked "What is that?" The reply might then be modified to "I don't know what it is, but shall quickly find out if *it* comes this way." The difficulty to which "J. B." calls attention is one that has been felt at all times and is due to the fact that we have no pronoun of common gender, singular number, in general use. Then, suggested by Dr. Charles Crozat Converse, of Erie, in 1858, has met with little support, yet offered a solution of the difficulty; so one must turn to usage in trying to support a construction which offends the eye, the sense, and the ear. In his treatise on "Celtic Literature," Matthew Arnold wrote (1867): "Novalis or Rückert, for instance, have *their* eye fixed on nature." Leslie Stephen, "Essay on Free-speaking" (1873): "The Pope or the Archbishop of Canterbury, or even Mr. Spurgeon, are much more satisfactory guides than the prophets of the revolution." Again, "Hours in Library" (1874): "Mr. Darwin or Barnum would claim him as *their* own." William Ewart Gladstone in his "Gleanings" (1875): "Why should we expect of the Bishop, or of the Judge . . . that *they* should be adepts in historical research."

"W. A. M." Paterson, N. J.—The conclusion of a letter is spoken of as "the complimentary close."

"C. E. B." Cleveland, Ohio.—The words *note* and *notice* both connote "to take notice or note of," and may both be used as transitive verbs. The first is the older word, dating, with this usage, from 1315; the second dates from 1292.

"E. A. E." Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.—There is no such word as *routinely* in the language. Altho the dictionaries record *routine* (a), *routine* (n.), *routinier*, (n.), *routinist* (n.), *routinism* (n.), and *routinist* (n.), no adverb formed from *routine* is recorded. The sentence you submit may be expressed: "Statistical tables and charts will be prepared in this office of all matters that you report monthly by *routine*."

"C. D. A." Tacoma, Wash.—"Which shall endure through the eternity of time" is pleonastic in that "eternity" is "endless or infinite time." Better say "through eternity."

"M. S." Franklin, Ind.—Chopin was a Pole who went to Paris when twenty-three years old. His name became Gallicized and was pronounced sho'pan'-o as in "show," a as in "at" and n as in French "bon," that is, nasalized. When uttered in the possessive the 's, has a z sound—sho'panz'. While Schumann acclaimed Chopin a genius, and the exclamation "Hats off, gentlemen! A genius!" heralded his appearance in Germany, Field spoke of his talent as "a talent of the sick-room." Chopin himself was not in sympathy with Liszt and Berlioz, whose excesses of style he thought ridiculous. Of the latter he said his music was such as to justify any one who chose to break with him. This so galled Berlioz that he expressed his opinion of Chopin with the words: "Il se mourait toute sa vie"—his life was one long act of dying.

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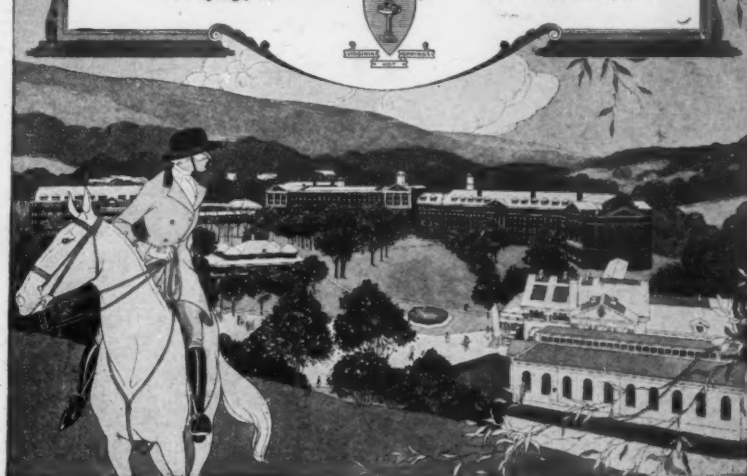
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